The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Seizure of all the Nicaragua Transit Company's Property by the Government of Nicaragua.

A Violation of Contract the Alleged Cause.

Probable Detention of Passengers from San Francisco.

Suspension of Intercourse Between New-Grenada and Ecuador.

The War Between Guatemala and Salvador.

Trouble Between Salvador and Nicaragua.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATES.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwa at 4.30 P. M. on the 26th of March, with the California passengers and treasure, arriving at this port last evening. She brought 450 passengers. The following is the specie list:

J. G. Parker & Son	$300,00 00	Marcus C. Hawley,	3,629 47
Frank Baker........	5,000 00	Jno. B. Newton & Co.	18,204 00
Curtis & Co.........	3,314 72	H. Cohn & Co.....	34,400 00
Samuel Clark........	4,113 90	Wells, Fago & Co..	91,000 00
Baker & Morrill....	9,982 76	Order..............	16,836 36
W. H. Taylor.......	12,446 75	From Aspinwall..	13,000 00
Jennings & Brewster	18,800 00		

The Government of Nicaragua has seized all the property belonging to the Transit Company, including the steamers on the river and lake. The Government declares that the Company have violated their contract, and in accordance with the terms of the contract the property is forfeited.

Nothing had been heard at Aspinwall of the *America* or *Moses Taylor* when the *Northern Light* left. It is doubtful whether the passengers will be allowed to cross Nicaragua.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Important from Nicaragua—Seizure of the Property of the Central American Transit Company by the Nicaraguan Government—Their Steamers Taken Possession of, and the United States Flag Hauled Down—Protest of their Agent.

From Our Own Corresponden

PANAMA, Thursday, March 26, 1863.

The British steamer *Tamar*, from Greytown, arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th, having sailed from the former port two days before her regular time, to bring to this Isthmus an Agent of the Central American Transit Company, with the news that the Government of Nicaragua had seized all the steamers, warehouses, provisions, and other property belonging to that Company, and to ask assistance from American ships of war from here and Aspinwall. The following extracts from a letter of Capt. SLOCUM, and from a deposition made at Greytown by Mr. BAINBRIDGE, Agent of the Company, will give you all the information on the subject I have been able to procure, and this information is certainly neither very clear or satisfactory:

GRANADA, Tuesday, March 3, 1863.

Yesterday, the steamer under my command was seized by the military authorities of this place, the crew expelled, and a force of native soldiers placed on board.

I had heard, for several days past, of the intention of the Government to seize the boats and property of the Transit, and that there were persons intriguing to that effect; but I did not attach much importance to the reports. However, yesterday, while I was on shore, I was notified to appear at the office of the Military Governor. It was intimated by GUTIERREZ, the Governor, that I was called thither to sign an order to my first officer for the delivery of the vessel. I told him I could not sign such an order—that the boat was the property of the Central American Transit Company, from whom, or their authorized agent alone, such an order could emanate. He then told me he should take possession of the steamer by force, and dispatched a body of men for that purpose, who duly executed the order, at the same time ordering the crew on shore, and forbidding the officer to proceed in landing the cargo. I rose to leave, when GUTIERREZ told me I must remain until the vessel was in their power. I protested, but to no avail. He assured me his orders were explicit, and produced an order for all the steps he had taken from and signed by the Minister of War. After the boat was taken, I was set at liberty.

The reason alleged for the seizure of the vessel, was the failure of the Company to comply with their contract, the penalty of which was a forfeiture of the vessel to the State.

The Government is evidently a little alarmed at the imprudent step it has taken, and is, I think, trying to induce me to return on the boat and sail her as a Nicaraguan vessel, and allowing me to carry freight and passengers for account of the Company until such time as their agent can make new arrangements. I shall dispatch a courier without delay to our Minister, Mr. CLAY.

I have heard that the Government has ordered the steamer on the river to be seized and kept at Castillo Viejo.

From consultation with a reliable person here, I have learned that the authorities, thinking over their summary proceedings of yesterday without in any manner recurring to the civil authorities, are coming to the conclusion that they have acted contrary to law, and would gladly retrace their steps. No formality whatever was used. The crew are on shore, but the Engineer, mate and carpenter remain on board.

GEO. B. SLOCUM.

The following is the substance of the deposition of Mr. BAINBRIDGE:

"On the eleventh day of the present month he received from Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, of the Lake steamer *San Juan*, a letter stating that his vessel, while lying off the City of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, was seized on March 2, and himself arrested, and the vessel taken forcible possession of, and his men, with the exception of the mate, engineer and carpenter, put ashore, by order of the Governor of Granada, who showed authority from the Minister of War, placing soldiers on board of the said steamer; and also that while he, the said Capt. SLOCUM, was on shore in Granada, he received notice that he must attend at the office of the Military Governor, and that he, the said SLOCUM, accompanied by Mr. JAMES THOMAS as interpreter, repaired to the office of the Governor as requested; that he, the said SLOCUM, was instructed by Señor GUTIERREZ, the Governor, that he was summoned for the purpose of signing an order to his first officer to deliver up his vessel, to which he replied that he could sign no such order, that the vessel was the property of the C. A. Transit Company, from whom only he could receive orders. The Governor then replied that he should take it by force, and dispatched a body of soldiers for that purpose. He, the said SLOCUM, then arose to leave, when the Governor informed him that he must remain until the soldiers had possession of the steamer. The Governor then assured Capt. SLOCUM that his orders were explicit, and produced an order for all the steps he had taken, from and signed by the Minister of War.

On the same day on which the letter of Capt. SLOCUM was received by this deponent, and but a short time thereafter, the Government authority at this port, RAMON SAENZ, Governor Intendente, accompanied by a Mr. BENARD and others, called on this deponent, and stated that he had received instruction from his Government to take possession of the property of the Central American Transit Company, serving this protestor with no authority or any kind of legal process; the Governor at the same time promised that this deponent should have an opportunity to first take an inventory of all the property belonging to said Transit Company, and receive a receipt therefor, for this purpose the deponent accompanied the Governor to the Company's works, and after showing the property of the Company to the Governor, and appointing persons to take the inventory for the Company, this deponent left, the Governor remaining to arrange for the taking of the inventory, on the part of the Government. At the same time the Governor was notified by WILLIAM H. PLACE, Chief Engineer of the Company, and J. DENTON FLETCHER, Superintendent of the works, that the property would only be surrendered by compulsion.

Directly after this deponent left the Company's works, the Governor and his assistants began to assume authority without having furnished him with any receipt for the property, and finally ordered away the Company's watchman, and placed his own on guard instead.

Before any demonstration was made toward taking possession of the Company's property, the Governor had promised that the workmen, who were nearly all of them without means, should be allowed to remain in the buildings, and subsisted as usual from the Company's ample stores, until some definite arrangement could be made regarding the whole procedure, and some information received for this extraordinary act of the Government of Nicaragua.

And this deponent further says that at the same time he received the letter from Capt. SLOCUM, above referred to, he likewise received a letter from Capt. JOEL HEARTT, of the river steamer *Ciudad de Granada*, lying at Fort San Carlos, of which the following is a copy:

OFF FORT SAN CARLOS, March 9, 1863.

I have to inform you that the steamer *City of Granada* is being detained at this point by the officials of the Government. I urged going to Castillo to connect with the *Rivas, but it will not be allowed.* JOEL HEARTT.

And this deponent wishes to impress this one point, viz.: That the Lake Steamer being at Granada, some fifty miles distant from Virgin Bay, and the *Ciudad de Granada*, the upper river Steamer, being at this port, and all of them now in the possession of the Nicaraguan Government, it is impossible to make the necessary connections to take the expected passengers across the Isthmus. As it is well known that the passengers have been advertized in the New-York and San Francisco newspapers to leave from the 11th to the 14th of the present month, they may therefore be expected at San Juan del Sur and at this port about the twenty-second to the twenty-fourth of the present month. This deponent further says, that accompanied by several of the principal merchants and influential citizens, he called on the Governor and requested to be permitted to go to Granada in the Company's steamers, which permission the Governor positively refused—the object being to arrange with the Government for the transmission of the expected passengers across the Isthmus. Failing in obtaining the permission asked of the Governor, this deponent addressed to him the following formal note:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 11, 1863.

Senor Ramon Saenz:

DEAR SIR: In view of the action of the Government of Nicaragua this day, in seizing all the property of the Central American Transportation Company in Nicaragua, and thereby depriving its agents of the power of performing its obligations to disinterested women and children who are likely to suffer from said seizure, I desire in their behalf to ask permission to go to Granada in the steamers now held by the Government, and for the purpose of making some arrangements to alleviate the difficulty. From advices received from New York, I am informed by the Company, the passengers will leave California and New York from the 11th to the 14th of March, and may be expected here about the 24th of March. I am also satisfied from private advices received from Granada, the Government will look with favor on the proposition to allow the passengers to make the transit.

HENRY BAINBRIDGE.

And this deponent further says, that up to the present time, 1 o'clock, P. M., he has received no answer to the note above-mentioned.

Common report, here, says that this property was seized in default of the payment by the Company of five to six thousand dollars due by the Company to the Government. But in the protest you will notice that the *whole* property is claimed to be forfeited on account of alleged non-fulfillment of contract with the Government.

Some undertake to explain the seizure as an intrigue of a rival British Company, who want to use the route, and others profess to see the finger of Com. VANDERBILT in the pie. Whatever may be the immediate cause of the seizure, it is certain, as I have before written you, that the Government and property holders of Nicaragua are both averse to the reopening of the transit route to California trade, for two reasons: The first is the fear of fillibusters, and especially at this time when Nicaragua is embroiled with Salvador. The second reason is, that the owners of the haciendas, who now pay only twenty cents a day to laborers in the cultivation of cacao, cotton, rice, &c., will have to pay, with the transit open, a dollar a day, for the increased facilities of transportation are not considered by them an adequate recompense.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, arrived here from Realejo, Nicaragua, on the 21st, and brings a report that upon the representations of merchants and others of Granada, that the passengers will be subjected to great trouble if not allowed to cross; and upon their security that the company shall pay to the Government a certain sum of money, they will be allowed to pass this trip only. This, however, does not come very well authenticated, and is probably incorrect. If not allowed to cross Nicaragua, we shall expect the *America* at Aspinwall this evening, and the *Moses Taylor* here in a day or two. The *Narragansett*, United States war steamer, is probably at Realejo now, but no vessel will be sent to Greytown from Aspinwall.

We have no later news from Bogota, or from any part of the interior, except from Cauca. All intercourse, even commercial, had ceased between New-Granada, or rather the United States of Colombia and Ecuador, in consequence of the unfriendly action of the Ecuadorian Government against Gen. MOSQUERA's troops in Cauca, previous to the capitulation of ARBOLEDA's forces to MOSQUERA. It looks now as if we were about to have a war between this Republic and Ecuador. President MORINO, and Gen. FLORES of the latter country, are raising what men and means they can for resistance, if attacked by MOSQUERO's force, but the country is very poor, and will have great difficulty in contending against any foreign invasion.

We have in port only the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* and Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Bacchante*. In Aspinwall, the United States brig *Bainbridge*. The gunboat *Connecticut* continues to convoy the Vanderbilt steamers toward New-York.

The Railroad Company's brig *Open Sea*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 21st, fell in with the British bark *Czarina*, from Cardenas for Cork, on the 7th of March, with a cargo of molasses, in a sinking condition. The *Open Sea* brought the crew to Aspinwall. As the last boat left the bark sank.

Mr. GAVITT, of Boston, who killed Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, of New-York, in Nicaragua, three or four years since, (accidentally, as he and his friends claim, with a great deal of plausibility,) has been released from his nominal arrest, and goes to New-York to-day on the *Northern Light*.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* left San Francisco for San Juan 11th of March, with 500 passengers. When the steamer *Sonora* left Acapulco the *Moses Taylor* was only five hours ahead. The *Pallas* and other French vessels had been at Acapulco, but had left, steering south.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The War Between Guatemala and Salvador—The Defeat and Retreat of Carrera—Blockade of San Jose—Affairs in Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 26, 1863.

The steamer *Guatemala*, Capt. DOW, reached here on the 21st from Central American ports. Her dates from Guatemala and Salvador are to the 12th inst., from Nicaragua to the 15th, and from Costa Rica to the 19th. The *Guatemala* brought ten passengers and the following freight list:

For Southampton—30 zeroons cochineal; 46 do. indigo; 10 bales cotton; 10 zeroons silver ore; 9 packages deerskins. Specie, $13,800.

For Liverpool—13 bales cochineal; 30 do. sarsaparilla; 1,078 bags coffee; 193 bales cotton; 5 bales deerskins. Specie, $720.

For New-York—10 bales deerskins; 3 zeroons cochineal; 203 hides; 5 zeroons indigo; 35 bales cotton; 55 bags coffee; 2 boxes merchandize.

For San Francisco—1,012 bags coffee; 2 boxes sugar; 418 iron boiler tubes.

For South Pacific—84 zeroons indigo; 80 bags coffee.

For Aspinwall—63 bags coffee; 18 cans balsam; 6 bales indigo. Specie, $5,000.

For Panama—337 bags coffee; 174 hides; 65 packages cigars; 12 bales indigo; 9 cans balsam.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

Gen.-President CARRERA, of Guatemala, had reached the City of Guatemala, after his defeat and retreat at Coatepeque on the 24th of February, with 3,000 men. He left 1,500 men as a corps of observation, near the Salvador frontier. He lost in the battle of the 24th at least 600 men, and about 1,000 of his 6,000 men had scattered or deserted. CARRERA acknowledges his defeat, but talks of a new invasion. Gen.-President BARRIOS, of Salvador, had left only 500 men to garrison Coatepeque, and had allowed a large portion of the rest of his army to return temporarily to their districts. There was great rejoicing in Salvador at the signal victory over the force of Guatemala. Balls, bull-fights and bonfires were "all the go." In Guatemala, the mass of the people are said to be violently opposed to the war, and much disgusted at the late defeat. Mr. MATHEW, the British *Chargé* is very active in trying to bring about a settlement between the two Presidents, and many think he will succeed in so doing.

President BARRIOS sent a small war schooner to blockade San Jose, the little sand seaport for the City of Guatemala, and the Commander, feeling a good deal belligerent, commenced one day what he called a bombardment of the Custom-house, and the few other stick and wooden houses in the port. After pegging away a couple of hours with small solid balls, the Captain got out of ammunition and retired. He put a shot or two into the wooden Custom-house, but did no damage.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua had suspended friendly relations with Salvador, and President MARTINEZ was strengthening himself against an apprehended attack from Gen. BARRIOS, or against a revolution, assisted by BARRIOS. It is said that BARRIOS has given Gen. JEREZ the competitor of MARTINEZ for the Presidency of Nicaragua, 600 men, with which to inaugurate a revolution in the country against his rival.

There is nothing new from Costa Rica.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Bolivia, Chili and the Argentine Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 26, 1863.

The British steamer *Bogota* arrived at Panama, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports on the 22d of March. She brought 42 passengers, $152,771 in specie, for England, and the following freight:

For Southampton—295 packages; zeroons bark; sacks cocoa; packages general merchandise.

For Liverpool—878 packages.

For New York—280 packages.

For Acapulco—200 packages.

For Panama—541 packages, and specie, $8,670.

The *Bogota* brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to March 2, and from Lima and Callao to March 14. The news is unimportant.

PERU.

The Republic, under the able government of President SAN ROMAN is tranquil, and no fear of its quietness being disturbed.

The currency question continues to occupy the attention of the mercantile community, many prominent merchants, with remarkable short-sightedness, opposing the late law fixing the debased Bolivian currency at its true value.

The Government of Peru proposes to make known through the principal gazettes of Europe and America the authority wherewith it has been invested to guarantee the capital employed in certain railroads, and will solicit proposals to build them.

Exchange on England 60 and 90 days, is 37 pence per dollar. But few vessels had sailed with guano from Callao the preceding fortnight.

BOLIVIA.

Tired of revolution, the capitalists of Bolivia propose to spend a little cash for the benefit of the country. A proposal is circulating to build a carriage road from the mountain city of La Paez to Tacna on the coast. In a single day $81,600 was subscribed. The road is estimated to cost $800,000. No political news. The dates from La Paez are to March 6.

CHILI.

Chili is tranquil, and the country progressing in material wealth. The harvests all over the country have been very abundant. In one district the wheat harvest has yielded 27 fold. At Tome twelve vessels were loading wheat for export, two of which were for Liverpool. The coal-mines in the South are being better worked, and the coal is found to be better quality as the beds are gone down into. Beet-root sugar is exciting some considerable attention in the country, and a wealthy firm have commenced to refine it.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad will be opened in September. The returns of last year, for the portion finished, show receipts to have been $216,402 91. Expenses, $115,319 37, leaving a net profit of $101,083 54.

The Mejillones guano is reported to be inferior to that of the Chinchas. The difficulty and expense of working is great, and the quantity is not so large as was at first supposed.

The Spanish squadron for the coasts of Peru and Chili, about which so much apprehension was entertained, has not yet made its appearance. It is supposed to have gone into some port south of Valparaiso, or to be in the Straits of Magellan.

Business has been somewhat brisker the past fortnight. Exports have increased. In imports the sales have been numerous to regular customers in tissues, cotton goods, woolens and mixed stuffs. In exports a good deal has been done in wheat, and some in copper at low rates. The rates of interest continue the same. Flour at six months' credit sold at from $2 81 to $3 25. Barley $2 12 to $2 18 cash the fanega. Bar copper $16,50 cash. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45@45⅜ pence per dollar. On Paris 4f. 65c., to 4f.75c. Freights to England and Hamburgh £2 16. To United States $12 per English ton.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to Feb. 6, and Mendoza to Feb. 21. In Mendoza much disorder prevails. The Governor has ordered the new town to be destroyed, most likely because the permission to build it had been granted by the Legislature which he drove out at the point of the bayonet. The bridges had been already pulled down, the streets shut up, and the sewers or canals destroyed. The severe law respecting robberies had not had the desired effect, as outrages are committed more barbarously than ever. The new legislative body had commenced its functions. The Governor addressed the members on the 9th of February.

Pirates and our Commerce.

NEW YORK, Saturday, April 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your journal of to-day, I beheld with intense indignation (though not by any means with astonishment,) the announcement that four more of our merchant vessels had been captured by that most infernal of all scoundrels, viz., Capt. SEMMES, of the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.

Shall we, a great nation, sit like a flock of cowardly sheep while some sneaking wolf steals from our midst its most useful members?

Or, is it not almost time that this busines was stopped? Will the people ever awaken to the fact that our commerce is being gradually destroyed as surely as that the earth revolves on its axis. *"O tempora! O mores!"* If the Administration is not capable of destroying one insignificant wooden vessel, with all the facilities that an immense navy affords, why does it not intrust the matter to private individuals? I refer to the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal, which, if permitted, would soon sweep the seas of what has become an indelible disgrace to our nation. The project at least merits consideration.

E. B. JR.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Rebels Building Bridges and Floats on the Tennessee River at Florence.

The Evacuation of Vicksburgh Possible.

Gen. Grant Preparing to Bombard the City.

A REBEL BATTERY SILENCED.

Capture of the Rebel Gunboat Vicksburgh.

Renewal of the Attack on Fort Pemberton.

A LARGE FLEET AT YOUNG'S POINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 4.

A special to the *Bulletin* from Cincinnati, dated to-day, says:

Telegrams from Gen. HURLBUT, at Memphis, Gen. ASBOTH, at Columbus, and Gen. DODGE, at Corinth, represent that there is a heavy force of rebel cavalry on the Tennessee River, about Florence. *The rebels are constructing bridges in that section, and building floats for crossing the Tennessee River*—indicating a movement of the rebel army from Vicksburgh to join BRAGG, or the intention of the latter to move that way. If true, this news is important.

The bombardment of Vicksburgh by Gen. GRANT was to have commenced on the 27th, but was postponed in consequence of the storm.

The attack on Fort Pemberton recommenced on the 27th ult., by the gunboats *Baron de Kalb* and *Chillicothe*. The result is not known.

Indications point to the abandonment of the Yazoo Pass expedition. A fleet of twelve transports just out of the pass were ordered to return empty.

There are over 300 boats now at Young's Point.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 4.

Passengers who arrived at Cairo yesterday stated that our late movement on Haines' Bluff was a failure, and that our fleet and accompanying transports had returned to Young's Point.

Gen. GRANT had succeeded in placing a battery of eighty-four pounder "Parrotts," beyond the levee in a position to easily reach Vicksburgh, and was about to open the bombardment.

CAIRO, Ill., April 4.

From below we learn that the water still continues to pour through the "cut" at Lake Providence. Nearly all the town is submerged.

The troops have been compelled to move their encampments further up the river.

The tugboats pass into the lake, but the current is too strong for the transports.

The health of the troops is good, but the "Buffalo knats" are said to be killing large numbers of the Government horses.

It is now believed that all the expeditions, including the one down the Yazoo Pass have returned or are returning to Young's Point, where it is stated nearly two hundred transports are gathered.

The *Bulletin* says that the Federal battery opposite Vicksburgh has silenced a rebel battery on the opposite shore.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 4.

The *Democrat*, of this City, has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says:—

"Advices from Young's Point on Tuesday night state that the rebels have withdrawn a large part of their force from the front to the rear of Vicksburgh, anticipating that the Federals will attack them *via* Yazoo Pass or Haine's Bluff.

Yazoo City and Greenwood have also been strengthened by the rebels, who have moved their heavy guns from the river front to the rear of Vicksburgh, and substituted 'Quakers' in their place.

During a very high wind on Monday night the rebel gunboat *Vicksburgh* broke from her moorings, floated down the stream, and was captured by FARRAGUT's vessel.

Unless something is speedily accomplished by the Yazoo Pass Expedition, it is presumed that it will be abandoned.

Shelling from the nearest rebel battery commanding the rebel works at the foot of the canal commenced on Wednesday night.

Among some Southern items is the following important news:

"The Peace Party of the South, headed by HENRY S. FOOTE, ALEXANDER MOSLEY, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and others, are about to introduce a resolution on the subject which will probably pass the lower House of Congress before the adjournment. It is said that the course of the Richmond *Inquirer* is disapproved of by many of the leading members of the Confederate Congress."

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says, that a blow will be struck before June next, which will unfetter long manacled Kentucky.

Reports from Columbus say, that 700 rebels were discovered yesterday marching toward Hickman, Ky., with the intention of taking that place. Gen. ASBOTH started down this mornng with 600 men, and a larger force was ready to start at a moment's notice.

The Ohio Copperheads.

THEY SECURE THE ARREST OF GOV. TOD FOR KIDNAPPING DR. OLDS—HE IS RELEASED ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 4.

The Sheriff of Fairfield County arrested Gov. TOD for kidnapping Dr. OLDS, an indictment having been found against him by the Grand Jury of Fairfield.

Gov. TOD was taken before Judge JOHNSON upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was admitted to bail to appear before the Court of Common Pleas in June next.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Severe Weather—Capture of a Rebel Scouting Party—Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee at Culpepper, &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY, April 4—9 P. M.

One of the most severe wind-storms ever known has been raging here all day.

At this hour the storm is still raging and snow is falling.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4.

Intelligence received here to-day represents all perfectly quiet yesterday in front of our lines.

A rebel scouting party of 12 men was captured a few days ago at Catlett's Station.

HAMPTON and FITZHUGH LEE are said by a deserter to be at Culpepper with an estimated force of 2,500 men.

LEE is to protect the Bull Run Mountains.

There are no rebel forces between this and the Rappahannock, except those of MOSEBY and Capt. JONES, *alias* FARR. MOSEBY was not wounded, as the papers reported. He lost seven men in the recent affair at Drainesville.

Patriotic Address from the Officers and Privates of the Thirty-third New-York Volunteers.

From Our Own Correspondent

FROM THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Wednesday, April 1.

The following patriotic address from the officers and privates of the Thirty-third Regiment represents, I am confident, the sentiments of the entire eighteen New-York regiments in the Sixth Corps d'Armée. Coming as it does from a two years' regiment, we can likewise learn the temper which characterizes those soon to be mustered out of the service, and judge as to what their future course will be in regard to enlisting. The weak-kneed patriots at home—those who have never contributed a farthing toward the suppression of the rebellion, are the ones who despair of the Republic, and cry for peace, not the brave spirits who, through long and weary months, have periled their lives in the cause.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., Saturday, March 28, 1863.

The Thirty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, to the People of the State, Greeting:

Hearing of, and reading with deep regret and mortification, of the lukewarmness of some, and the discouraging if not treasonable expressions of others, citizens of our State, we have felt constrained to give utterance to our feelings and views upon the subject in a brief address to you, in behalf of our country. We, who, for nearly two years, with others, (who promptly volunteered at the first call of the nation,) have borne the burden and heat of the day; we, who have not shrunk from any privation, hardship or danger, now wish our voice to be heard by every one in the old Empire State. Shall it be said of you, who encouraged us to go forth with your blessings and a "Godspeed," with many a tear, with many a prayer; that you, whose hearts were warmed with the fires of patriotism, and whose devotion to the sacred cause was second to none; shall it be said that you now fail us? that your hearts have grown cold, and that you hesitate, and stop to cavil and find fault with the constitutional authorities, that alone have the right and the power to direct, in all things, that in their judgment will tend more speedily to put down the rebellion and bring about an honorable peace? That you are indifferent as to our final success, or that you wish this struggle to be ended by an inglorious peace? No! never! Rather choose years of bloodshed; rather suffer your all to be sacrificed on the altar of our common country, than turn back from the work so nobly begun. Let not "dark hours" discourage you. We who are in the field, are not dismayed; our courage does not falter. Cheerfully will we meet the enemy, and in the name of God, we will strike for our country and cause.

But we need your help; we call upon you to put down the traitors in your midst. Let not their *vaporings* or their insidious whisperings frighten you into thinking that our cause is lost; *they* who are not *for* their country, are against it. Our cause is just; let us not, then, be unfaithful to the trust. 'Tis but the coward who shrinks at such a time as this. Do we wish for ourselves and our posterity the blessings of freedom? Do we wish to preserve inviolate that Union cemented with blood?

Then, by all those prayers once offered for our success; by all those hopes you once had; by all the blood of your sons so freely shed; by the sacred memories of our glorious past; by the blood-stained battle-fields of the Revolution, when first was asserted on this continent the rights of man; by the sacred birthright bequeathed to us by our fathers; by *all* the hopes of the future greatness of our country, we call upon you to stand firm, and be assured that perseverance will insure success.

That the record of the *Old Empire State* shall be clear, that it may not be recorded in history that her citizens faltered or failed of doing their whole duty, we, the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Thirty-third regiment, New-York State Volunteers, *do hereby pledge anew our lives and our sacred honor to the cause of the Union*, assuring you that we will not give up until the States are again united, and peace established upon a permanent basis.

ROBERT F. TAYLOR, Colonel Thirty-third New-York Volunteers.
Joseph W. Corning, Lieutenant-Colonel.
John S. Platner, Major.
John W. Corning, Adjutant.
Henry W. Alexander, Quartermaster.
Augustus H. Lung, Chaplain.
De Estaing Dickerson, Surgeon.
Richard Curran, First Assistant Surgeon.
Duncan McLaughlin, Second Assistant Surgeon and Brigade Inspector.

E. J. Tyler, Capt. Co. A.
J. W. McNair, Capt. Co. F.
H. J. Gifford, Capt. Co. D.
E. E. Root, Capt. Co. I.
C. H. Cole, Capt. Co. C.
A. H. Drake, Capt. Co. H.
W. B. Warford, Capt. Co. E.
P. McGraw, Capt. Co. K.
G. A. Gale, Capt. Co. G.
H. J. Draime, Capt. Co. B.
P. W. Bailey, 1st Lieut. Co. A.
H. A. Hills, 1st Lieut. Co. F.
C. D. Rossiter, 1st Lieut. Co. D.
G. Brennan, 1st Lieut. Co. I.
R. H. Brett, 1st Lieut. Co. C.
O. Cole, 1st Lieut., Co. H.
J. S. Gummer, 1st Lieut. Co. E.
B. Byrne, 1st Lieut. Co K.
Geo. W. Marshall, 1st Lieut. Co. G.
L. C. Mix, 1st Lieut. Co. B.
T. H. Sibalds, 2d Lieut. Co. A.
John F. Winship, 2d Lieut. Co. F.
W. E. Roach, 2d Lieut. Co. D.
Jas. E. Stebbings, 2d Lieut. Co. C.
S. Porter, 2d Lieut. Co. H.
B. F. Crain, 2d Lieut. Co. G.
J. J. Carter, 2d Lieut. Co. B.

Here follow the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. J.

THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Dispatches from Major-Gen. Curtis.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army here:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washingtgton:

Col. HARRISON, commanding at Fayettevill, telegraphs that Capt. J. J. WORTHINGTON, with two companies of the First Arkansas cavalry, returned to-day, rom a scout in Carroll County, Ark., after four skirmishes with the rebels. He killed twenty-two and took seven prisoners. Capts. SMITH and MCFARLAND were killed, and Capt. WALKER is a prisoner. Our loss was one man wounded, not dangerously.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington: A band of guerrillas took the steamers *Sam Gaty* and *Murdock*, and several soldiers, and nine contrabands.

Gen. SLOAN telegraphs that Col. KING is in pursuit and had two fights yesterday with the gueorillas, totally routing them, and mortally wounding their chief.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

From Louisville.

ELECTION OF MAYOR—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.

WM. KAY is elected Mayor of this city by about 200 majority.

The morning train hence to Nashville, composing four cars with soldiers and two with passengers, was thrown off the track near Bacon creek by accident. No lives were lost; a few were seriously and several slightly wounded.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Brilliant Skirmish at Woodbury.

A Number of Rebels Killed, Wounded and Captured.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 4.

Dispatches from Murfreesboro give an account of a brilliant skirmish on the 1st. inst.

An expedition under Brig.-Gen. HAZEN and Col. ENVARDS started for Woodbury to attempt to capture the rebel force at that point. One hundred of the Fourth Ohio cavalry accompanied it.

The infantry surrounded the rebel camp, but the cavalry dashed in so vigorously that the rebels were dispersed, and fled over the hills. A number were killed and wounded, and 30 were captured, together with 50 horses, a number of mules, 4 wagons, and the rebel camp. We had only one wounded.

The rebels were 600 strong, and were commanded by Col. SMITH.

The expedition would have been completely successful, if the cavalry had not been too eager.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Saturday, April 4.

Gen. PALMER had another skirmish with the rebels to-day at Woodbury driving them off.

Twenty of the Anderson cavalry were lately condemned to death for mutiny by Court Martial. Gen. ROSECRANS disapproved of the sentence and the men were ordered to return to duty. Their pardon is conditional on their future good behavior.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, April 3.

Gen. BRAGG has gone to Atlanta on official business.

Col. DICK MCCUNN is under arrest at McMinnville for disobedience of orders in leaving Brentwood on the approach of Gen. MITCHELL's forces.

The rebels are erecting strong fortifications at Palmyra.

Gen. CROOKS' brigade captured twenty-five rebels in Carthage, after a sharp skirmish yesterday.

The river is falling.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Saturday, April 4.

Surgeon CHARLES JOHNSON, of the First Middle Tennessee Infantry, son of Gov. JOHNSON, was thrown from his horse to-day, and almost instantly killed.

Fifteen rebel prisoners arrived here from the front to-day.

A Union man, named HOOPER, who tried to evade the conscription, was murdered by guerrillas on Thursday night, ten miles from this city, and his house and buildings were burned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners—Movements of Gen. Busteed—Gen. Keyes to Succeed Gen. Dix Temporarily—Gen. King to Command at Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 2.

The flag-of-truce-boat *Metamora* arrived here last evening from City Point, with upwards of 400 exchanged Union prisoners, and departed early this morning for Annapolis with them. She brings nothing new from the South.

Brig.-Gen. BUSTEED arrived here this morning, from Yorktown. He is *en route* to New-York.

Gen. KING is assigned to the command of Yorktown for the present.

Gen. KEYES is to relieve Gen. DIX for a few days, while Gen. DIX goes home to recruit his health, which has been impaired by his arduous duties in this Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Preparations for the Draft—Orders from Gen. Wool.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, April 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 29.—The following Orders have been received from the Secretary of War, by telegram, on the 1st of April:

"There will be made on the 10th of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a general muster of all troops in the service of the United States, wherever they may be. The muster rolls will be immediately sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the use of the Provost-Marshal General, in making drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to their full complement."

In obedience to these orders, a general muster will be made on the 10th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, of all troops within this Department, in the service of the United States, including all Staff officers, Hospitals, whether general or otherwise, &c. The muster rolls will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General's Office, as directed above, and prompt attention to, and execution of, these orders are required in every particular.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
(Signed,) C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and A. D. C., Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
(Official,) L. KIPP, Maj. and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, April 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 31.—I. Maj. LAWRENCE KIP, Aid-de-Camp, is hereby appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the East, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Capt. J. C. AUDENREID, United States Army, Aide-de-Camp, having been assigned to duty on the Staff of the Major-General commanding this Department, is hereby announced as Aide-de-Camp, and is appointed Commissary of Musters for the Department of the East. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
(Signed) G. CHRISTENSEN, Maj. and A. D. C., A. A. Adjt.-Gen.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Cowdin at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 4.

Brig.-Gen. COWDIN arrived in this city last evening and was met at the Railroad depot by Mayor LINCOLN, the members of the City Government, and an immense concourse of citizens, who testified in the most enthusiastic manner their high appreciation of the brave and gallant soldier.

The City Councils have appointed a committee to wait upon Gen. COWDIN and tender him the hospitalities of the City of Boston.

Sad Casualty.

CAPSIZING OF A TOWBOAT—THIRTEEN MEN DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 4.

A special dispatch from Evansville to the *Gazette* says that the towboat *Watts* capsized yesterday, opposite Mount Vernon, and that thirteen men were drowned.

Decision of the Supreme Court in Regard to Legal Tender Notes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, April 4.

The General Term of the Supreme Court for the District of New-York decided, to-day, that the United States legal tender notes were constitutional as to debts contracted before the passage of the law making such notes a legal tender. All the four Judges concurred.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Every one in England is now anxious to learn something about Miss Braddon, the authoress of the two most successful books of the season, *Lady Audley's Secret* and *Aurora Floyd*. The reception these have met with from the public has placed her at once on the topmost pinnacle of literary popularity—that elevated position, indeed, where a writer can make his own terms with his publisher. It is shared at present in England by Miss Evans, Mrs. Henry Wood, Anthony Trollope and Wilkie Collins. The new market for Fiction opened by the immense circulation of the cheap Magazines, where good serial stories are the main attraction, has vastly increased the rate of remuneration awarded to authorship. In the palmy days of Marryat, James, Bulwer, Horace Smith and Mrs. Gore, twenty or thirty years back, when the modern novel took nearly its existing shape, from £500 to £1,000 was thought an extreme price. *Now*, we are credibly informed, at least one of the abovenamed writers has received more than *five times* the latter sum for a single work. Such success is enough to make the recipient a legitimate object of curiosity. It is now said that Miss Braddon was once an actress, and has written one or two dramatic pieces. She first appeared as a writer of fiction in the cheap London serial, of indifferent repute, *Reynolds' Miscellany*. Her first great hit, *Lady Audley's Secret*, was commenced in a short-lived paper, edited by Dr. Chas. Mackay, now correspondent of the London *Times* in New-York, called *Robin Goodfellow*, and afterward continued in the *Sixpenny Magazine*, a paper of equal obscurity, but attracted no notice till it was published entire in three volumes, when it at once took rank among the most brilliant and original books of the day. Acting, doubtless, on the principle of making hay while the sun shines, Miss Braddon is now publishing two works simultaneously, "Eleanor's Victory," in *Once a Week*, and "John Marchmont's Legacy," in the *Temple Bar Magazine*.

—The last steamer brings us the Poet Laureate's official tribute of song on the late Royal marriage. Tennyson does not shine on these set and formal occasions, and few of his admirers would say that the present effusion was worthy of his fame, or of the event that should have inspired it. Meanwhile volunteers abound, and Prof. W. E. Aytoun is first in the field to greet the bride with a *Nuptial Ode on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales*, by the author of *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*. It is published by Messrs. Blackwood & Co. Thirty-four authors have also joined in the production of an elegant volume on rose tinted paper, printed by women, at Miss Faithfull's Victoria Press, entitled, *A Welcome, Original Contributions in Prose and Poetry, dedicated to Her Royal Highness Alexandra, Princess of Wales*. Among the parties to the graceful offering are Mrs. Norton, Miss Martineau, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Muloch, Chas. Kingsley, Owen Meredith, Anthony Trollope, Rev. T. D. Maurice, Louis Blanc, and others of equal celebrity. With commendable good taste the articles are on miscellaneous subjects. Though suffering severely from ill health, Tennyson has recently completed two new poems, *Boadicea* and *Enoch the Fisherman*. The latter is said, on the authority of his friends, to be a dramatic subject, worked out in powerful and even harrowing detail.

—The library of the late Lord Macaulay has recently been disposed of by auction in London. Among the important books mentioned, in the brief announcement of the sale, we notice, *Documentary History of the State of New-York*, and *Colonial Papers*, arranged by O'Callaghan, 14 vols. 4to.; no doubt, a portion of the literary stores collected by the late possessor for use at some future time, destined never to arrive. Some new and interesting memorials of the historian are given by Lord Stanhope, in a little volume of *Miscellanies*, recently published. Among them is a letter on his return from a first visit to Italy, in 1856. With characteristic decision he sums up his impressions, thus: "On the whole, I think, that the finest landscape that I saw was the view on the Italian side of Mount Cenis; the finest building, the Cathedral of Milan; the finest relic of antiquity, the Amphitheatre at Verona; the finest picture, Titian's 'Assumption of the Virgin;' and the finest city, Genoa; but Venice, though not exactly the finest, is, beyond all doubt, the most interesting city that I visited." There is something painfully interesting to students in the conclusion of this letter, begun so buoyantly: "I am now stationary, and am beginning to work again, though *with very little expectation of living to publish anything more*; but the employment itself is a pleasure." His death in less than three years showed how correct was the presentiment. The same work contains an instance of the manner in which all his friends were accustomed to apply to him for assistance, from the stores of his vast memory. Lord (Stanhope then) Mahon, while writing his *History of England*, was anxious to ascertain the origin of the well-known badge or colors of the Whig party, blue and buff. On consulting some of the remaining Old Line Whigs, he found the impression very general that they were adopted from the American insurgents, and in particular from the military costume, made familiar by the portraits of Gen. Washington. Lord Macaulay confessed that he was unable to trace them beyond the blue coat and buff waistcoat of Charles James Fox, "a fortuitous selection of colors," adopted by his followers from personal attachment. Mr. Jared Sparks, however, when appealed to as the highest authority on American matters, was "persuaded that the usage did not originate in America, but was adopted from the Whig costume or badges previously used in England and Scotland." This carries it beyond the time of Fox, and leaves the origin yet undeveloped.

—Carlyle is understood to have completed the fourth volume of the *Life of Frederick the Great*, and to be now half through the fifth and concluding volume. The latter portion of his hero's career is dwelt upon with much less amplitude than the commencement.

—So great is the demand for fine books that Mr. C. B. Richardson, (No. 65 Canal-street,) the publisher of the *Historical Magazine*, has been induced to prepare, by permission of the family, and for subscribers only, a large paper edition of the writings of Wm. C. Prescott, in fifteen elegant royal octavo volumes. They are printed on superior toned paper, and embellished with the illustrations executed for the London edition of the historian. The impression is limited strictly to 65 copies. Mr. Richardson prepared, last year, a similar edition of Bancroft's *United States*, copies of which now bring a large advance on the subscription prices. This no admirer of handsome books need wonder at who has compared it with the ordinary impressions.

Promotions and Appointments in the Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy.—The following promotions in the U. S. Department of Engineers have been made by the Board of Examiners at the Philadelphia Navy-yard: Second Assistant Engineer James W. de Graft, to be a First Assistant Engineer; Third Assistant Engineers Edwin Welles, Henry W. Scott, John H. Ames, and R. H. Thurston, to be Second Assistants. And the following passed for Third Assistant Engineers: S. Calvin McLanihan, of Pennsylvania; Carlton A. Uber, Maryland; Isaiah Paxton, Pennsylvania; Wm. Barre, Pennsylvania; Albert C. Engard, Pennsylvania; Henry C. Christopher, Maryland; Nelson H. Lawton, Connecticut; Lewis Laesch, Pennsylvania; Peter C. Reilly, New-York; James E. Watts, New-Hampshire; Clarence A. Evans, Maryland; Robert S. Stedman, Connecticut; Mosier A. Sutherland, New-York.

FROM GERMANY.

German Sympathy with America—Washington's Birthday in Berlin, &c.

Berlin, Saturday, March 14, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In a previous letter I alluded to the sympathy of the German people with the North in its struggle against the rebellion. This feeling has been materially increased by the unfortunate condition of affairs at present existing here; and many are now looking anxiously to America for a return of that peace, which obtained, not by compromise, but by arms, will insure them for the future a tranquil home in the New World. The present war, or more especially the misrepresentations in regard to it, which the hostile Press of Europe so constantly circulate, have naturally diminished immigration to the United States; but on the return of peace, it will soon become far greater than before, notwithstanding the efforts now being made to direct it into other channels. Most of the intelligence received here from America comes through England, and hence is seldom favorable to the North. An abstract of the news brought by each steamer is telegraphed from London to Berlin, but the items are frequently so selected and arranged as greatly to mislead those not familiar with American affairs. The deliberations of the Legislature of New-Jersey, however interesting they may be to the natives of that region, are hardly of more importance just now to the European world than the proceedings of Congress and the movements of armies and navies; yet the contrary might readily be inferred from recent London dispatches. In general, any rumor unfavorable to the cause of the Union, receives the preference in these telegrams over reliable intelligence of an opposite nature.

Washington's Birth-day was appropriately observed by the Americans in Berlin. On invitation of the United States Minister, the Hon. Wm. Judd, they met at the Legation, in company with a number of German guests, to do honor to that memory which every loyal American especially cherishes at the present time. Among those present on that occasion were the Hon. John S. Ade and lady, of St. Louis; Prof. Doremus and lady, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Loomis and lady, of Boston; Capt. J. C. Smys and lady, of Kentucky; Mr. Doering and family, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Kreismann, Secretary of Legation at Berlin; Prof. Smith and Rev. H. E. Dwight, of Maine; Dr. Martin, G. F. Comfort, B. G. Hormer and T. M. Brown, of New-York; J. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, P. N. Welch and O. C. Marsh, of New-Haven, Connecticut; J. B. Runnion, of Chicago and L. E. Thorn, of Ohio. Among the German guests who honored the occasion with their presence, were, Prof. Ranke, the Historian; Profs. Twesten and Dorner, the distinguished Theologians; Prof. Roediger, the Oriental scholar; Dr. Perte, the Royal Librarian, and others well known to fame. The friendly feelings and mutual sympathy now existing between America and Germany were well illustrated in the toasts and speeches which concluded the entertainment of the evening.

The past winter has been a marked exception to those usually experienced in this latitude, and one equally mild has seldom, if ever, been known here. No snow has yet appeared, and the skating ponds in the vicinity have very rarely offered any attractions to the juvenile Berliners. The Linden and the Thier Garten have almost daily been thronged by the gay equipages and crowds of promenaders, which later in the season usually frequent these localities. A few stout Burghers have occasionally appeared in the streets enveloped in their long fur overcoats and diminutive muffs, but they evidently belonged to that conservative portion of the community which is influenced more by the remembrance of the past than by the necessities of the present.

The Navy Department and the War.

New-York, Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Navy Department has done a great deal since the commencement of the war to create a navy—a formidable one; but I have long supposed that there has been not only a want of foresight, but of comprehensive grasp to appreciate the magnitude of the gigantic operations of the rebels on the Western waters. Your correspondent (New-Orleans) opens the mind to the extreme folly of sending a wooden fleet to contend against 3½ miles of batteries at Port Hudson, risking as the event proved not only a loss of valuable vessels, but a greater loss of valuable lives. Now what has the Government been about these last nine months that it could not have built at least six Monitors at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, sufficient to beat down, ere this, all water batteries at least on the Mississippi, and thus cut off all resources to the rebels, from western Louisiana and Texas. Through the back door of Texas they find egress for large amounts of cotton, and ingress for great supplies of munitions of war. Repeatedly has it been said that a few thousand men, with a few thousand extra arms for the Unionists of Texas, would not simply lock up that back door, but smash up and run out all rebels and land pirates now robbing and devastating that rich and beautiful country.

What is the matter that the authorities can't wake up to providing efficient means to strike at vital points? Charleston ought to have been razed long since, but is Charleston as valuable to the rebels as Texas? Its numerous inlets perhaps are; and when we once get possession there we shall be able to keep out much contraband goods and cut off a very important channel of supply to them; but if there is not a *slow coach* somewhere, I am out of my reckoning.

What is it that looms up like a spectre all the while to checkmate us and keep us on the defensive? Is it not astonishing that with apparently so little means and such limited resources, the rebels are able to keep us at bay? I know that military despotism, exercised with an iron hand by unscrupulous and desperate men, has a good deal to do with it.

To recur again to Monitors, when shall we have them on the Western waters? Will you please wake up the sleepy-heads! WILLIAM STREET.

The Rebel Sympathizers in Baltimore.

A SHARP LETTER FROM GOV. BRADFORD.

The recalcitrant religionists of Baltimore, who could not worship in an edifice over which the national standard floated, recently appealed to Gov. Bradford to have the order of Gen. Schenck rescinded. The Governor replied to their request in a decided letter, which those to whom it was addressed had no desire to publish. Why they were so reluctant may be inferred from the concluding paragraphs of the document, which read as follows:

I regret, gentlemen, that for such reasons as you have indicated, or, indeed, for any reason, the condition of things to which you so feelingly refer should now exist in your Church. That your "people are scattered," that your "large and flourishing Sabbath School cannot meet," and that your "children go without that religious Sabbath training so beneficial and so important to the rising generation." But who is responsible for this state of things? Surely Gen. Schenck has issued no interdict calculated to scatter either your school or congregation. If when on the morning of the 8th of February some of your congregation manifested their disgust at the sight of the flag, or, as you have expressed it, "may have objected to it;" and upon their conduct, taken as the expression of the congregation, Maj. Fish predicated his first order; if you, or the official members of your Society representing the congregation, had rebuked the conduct of the few who manifested this contempt, and had disclaimed all intention to offer insult or offence to our Government, or the flag that represents it, I feel authorized to say that the order you deem so obnoxious would have been immediately revoked.

But instead of that your official members, convened in consequence of the order, after reciting its purport, resolve, "That by reason of such order and interference we decline any longer to occupy the New Assembly Rooms," thereby authorizing the inference that instead of repudiating the course of the few objecting members you approved and adopted it as a congregational right, and determined to abandon your Church services and Sunday School at that place as long as the flag was there displayed.

As a matter of course, after this official action, when you selected another concert-room, the flag was ordered to follow you. To have done otherwise would have been but to suffer an easy evasion of the order and contempt of the authority that issued it.

Even now, I will venture to say, notwithstanding the past action of your official members, if they will still rebuke the expression of contempt referred to, and disclaim all hostility to the Government or the flag, your congregation and schools may again come together and enjoy all the advantages they ever did.

If you refuse this, and will not tolerate the presence of the flag, but, rather than either, choose to suffer your people to be scattered and your children to go without religious instruction, an intelligent community, especially jealous of all its religious rights, but still perfectly understanding the principles on which they rest, will be able to determine where lies the fault. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

New-Orleans Rebels—Developments of Secession—Insolence of Foreign Officers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Friday, March 20, 1863.

The most important news I have to communicate from this interesting quarter, is the steady growth of the assumptions of our disloyal citizens, each day bringing forth some new evidence of the utter folly of attempting to conciliate people who, without cause, originally became rebels, and who now intend, in spite of all reason, to steel themselves against any other feeling than that of blind hatred to the National authorities. Under the administration of Gen. Banks, an attempt has seemingly been made to afford the people I speak of greater liberty *of doing evil* than they possessed under the previous rule, and the reason for this is given that it would result in softening the asperities of these people, that it would touch their hearts, and possibly awaken in their breasts some of those enobling sentiments denominated patriotism. But such, unhappily, is not the case, as each day, as I have already stated, only develops new features of the hideous, soul-killing character of this rebellion. Meantime the loyal people of New-Orleans are depressed, their enthusiasm is beginning to be looked upon as vulgar, their earnestness as akin to fanaticism, and unless something happens to arouse our moral condition here, the Union men, I fear, will eventually sink into a state of depression that will act on the body politic as destructive as do continuous congestive chills upon the body corporeal; that we must grow better here, or worse, is certain; we cannot stand still.

To illustrate my meaning, I would say, that scarcely a day passes that our Provost Court does not show that more or less persons are arrested for uttering treasonable sentiments or for performing treasonable acts, and this is becoming so common, that these crimes are being constantly committed with more and more impunity. I have alluded already to the series of parties that preceded the departure of the paroled prisoners, upon which occasion such disgraceful scenes were enacted on the levee, but these were purposely kept very quiet, and nothing actually occurred to attract the attention of the police. A few evenings ago, however, a lady living in one of our most fashionable streets decided that a more open demonstration would be admissible. I understand that Gen. Butler had fined her $500 for treasonable acts, which money was returned to her, it is said, through the influence of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The party of this person was lionized by two or three English navy officers, who with the hostess and some of the ladies, for their conduct, found themselves before the short hour of the morning in the police office; the whole crowd was treated very gingerly, and bail was allowed by some official, and thus this outrage was compromised. A few evenings afterward in the same neighborhood, a wealthy citizen gave a party, at which were present one Wm. Lawson, and other officers of H. M. B. war-steamer *Styx*. At this gathering the English officers, in accordance with the Queen's proclamation, got so neutral that they sang the chorus of the "Bonny Blue Flag," so loud that the police had again to interfere and lock up the party—but did not arrest the inmates, marking the next stage of "conciliation." The said Lawson, and other British officers, accompanied by guests of the party, who would escort these "'igh-toned hofficers" home, happened to pass Maj.-Gen. Banks' headquarters, when the sentinel, perceiving a larger number of persons together than was allowable, ordered the offending parties to disperse, whereupon H. B. M.'s officers became very indignant, and insulted the said sentinel, calling him hard names, and threatening him with the direst indignation. Again the unsentimental policemen interfered, and answered the remarks of the indignant Britishers and their sympathizing friends with their clubs, and the offending party were landed at the the station-house, and the next morning before the Provost Judge, who fined the prisoners from $20 to $50 a head, and let them run. Now, how much sagacity does it take to see that these disgraceful incidents show a continual downward tendency of respect for the Federal authority, and how long will it be, if these things complained of are not arrested, before, as in Baltimore and other Northern cities, the American flag, and the officers and soldiers serving under it, will be hooted at and pelted in the streets, and how long will it be before true Union men of humble circumstances will find themselves so uncomfortable that they cannot live with safety and self-respect in this rapidly changing city of New-Orleans.

In the natural course of things we next come to the case of N. O. J. Tisdale, Secretary of the New-Orleans Gas Company. And it is proper for me here to say that as an evidence of the appreciation here of a "milder rule," this company proceeded some few weeks ago to elect the three official representatives of the company, viz.: the President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary, and the whole of them were *registered enemies*. It is difficult for me, under the circumstances, to imagine how the stockholders could have more grossly insulted the National authorities, for according to precedence here set by Gen. Butler's orders, and by the decisions of Judge Bell's Court, these people, beyond personal protection, had *no legal rights* whatever, and the stockholders knew that such was the official declaration of the National authorities, yet they saw fit to defy and insult them by the election. In the meantime, the City of New-Orleans for gas became indebted to the company $10,000, which the City Treasurer, by the advice and consent of an efficient Mayor, refused to pay. A second month created another bill of $10,000, and now $30,000 is due, and the Mayor very properly refuses to pay the company until they are loyally, or, if you please, legally represented. The Secretary of the Company, emboldened by his success, a few evenings since gave a grand party, the ostensible object of which was to afford assistance to some worthy charity. The result was that the police were obliged to interfere and break it up, and arrest Mr. Tisdale, for it surpassed all of its predecessors in the boldness with which its treasonable proclivities were presented, for there was not even *any apparent desire to conceal* its thoroughly rebel character. What these demonstrations were can be understood by reading the proceedings of the trial before the Provost-Judge.

The prosecution before the Court was maintained by M. L. Day, Esq., our efficient City Attorney, assisted by Capt. Miller, our Acting Mayor, who has won for himself universal praise from every loyal citizen, for the zeal with which he has in this case not only endeavored to protect the city ordinances, but also the honor of his country. The defence was conducted by Christian Roselius, Esq., a gentleman, in times past, associated with the lights of the New-Orleans bar, a man distinguished for his patriotism, but who, after a long and noble struggle, finally yielded to the pressure of secessionism, was a member of the convention that fraudulently carried the State out of the Union—a gentleman who advocated the right of the State to seize the United States Government property, and finally signed the instrument of secession with a free bold hand—this gentleman was selected to defend Mr. Tisdale, to urge *the rights of a registered enemy of the United States, before a United States Court*—and the Judge, I am sorry to say, admitted, that this proclaimed enemy, in my opinion, of both God and man, had rights beyond the privilege of breathing and living.

For fear that I may be charged with coloring or misrepresenting the proceedings, I copy them entire from the New-Orleans *Bee*, a strongly secesh paper, which report, the Mayor of the City, with a simple correction which I have made, informed me was substantially correct.

"N. O. J. Tisdale was arraigned on the charge of holding an unlawful party at his house, and displaying the Confederate flag on his gallery. Mr. Day appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Roselius for the defendant. The first witnesses called by Mr. Day, were three youths, who testified that they were present at the party, which was a Fair, to which an admission of ten cents was charged—it was said to have been a Fair for a charitable purpose—the benefit of the Infant Asylum. The tables were spread with articles for sale, and some small Confederate flags were displayed among the evergreens decorating the rooms, Confederate music on the piano, Confederate songs for sale, Confederate mottoes, buttons and other emblems, with cheers for Jeff. Davis, (not very loud,) and other signs of a Confederate crowd. The company was principally composed of ladies. The flags were about half the size of the hand. The third witness testified that Mr. Tisdale was present at the house as host, but did not seem to occupy a very conspicuous part on the occasion.

Capt. Miller, the Acting Mayor, testified that no license had been taken out for this fair or party, and that he regarded it as a violation of the City ordinance on the subject. On a question of Mr. Roselius, as to whether fairs for charitable purposes were not generally exempt from this tax, the reply was, that licenses had been taken out by other parties for such occasions, and he regarded it as necessary for all.

No other witnesses being called, Mr. Day produced the book of "registered enemies," showing Mr. Tisdale's name there recorded, which *Mr. Roselius said that fact was not denied*. He asked the Court to hear Mr. Tisdale's statement of the matter, which being assented to, the gentleman proceeded to explain that the assemblage was simply on the occasion of a fair held at his house for the benefit of the Infant Asylum, in which he and his wife had taken a deep interest. The necessities of this Asylum had caused the formation of a sewing society, and quite unexpected to him it had been determined to hold a fair for the sale of the articles which had been thus made. When it was announced to him, he made inquiries on the subject of a license, and was assured by some friends that a similar affair had taken place at the house of Mr. Sumner, who had been told by the authorities they had no disposition to interfere with such an occasion. As to some of the displays described by the young witnesses, he declared that he was ignorant of them, and had expressly enjoined upon the ladies to repress any exhibition of a political character; that, for his part, he should have welcomed the presence of the Federal officers on the occasion.

Dr. Mercer was now called, and testified that on the occasion of the charitable concert at the Opera House he inquired of Gen. Banks by letter, if it were necessary to procure a license. The reply of the General, though not explicit on the question of license, was in its tenor perfectly satisfactory that nothing of the kind was looked for. The complimentary tickets tendered to the General were returned, with the remark that he desired to contribute his share to the charity, and he, with Admiral Farragut and two other officers were present at the concert, having purchased tickets at the rate of $20 each. (This witness was to confirm the statement of Mr. Tisdale that he had been assured by his friends of the fact that the authorities did not require a license for such a charitable purpose as the fair at his house.)

Acting Mayor Miller being recalled, said that it had been under advisement to stop the concert referred to, because he had been informed, upon what appeared to be good authority, that the persons interested in it stated that "they did not want any Yankee officers present;" but on reflection, it was concluded not to interfere.

After the testimony, Mr. Day and Mr. Roselius discussed the matter, and it was interesting to observe the warmth and earnestness which were exhibited on both sides; but we can give only a taste of what was said. Mr. Day urged that the Court should sentence the accused to ten years to Fort Pickens, and to pay a fine of $10,000. He proclaimed the conduct of the accused to be the greatest impertinence, and as atrocious as that of the midnight assassin, who would kill the belated traveler, or plot the destruction of sleeping women and children, in causing the flames to destroy their habitations when they were unable to escape the devouring element. The conduct of Mr. Tisdale was so cowardly as to throw shame on the man who endeavored to hide his treason under the cloak of charity, and sought protection against the offended law under his wife's petticoats. His punishment, argued Mr. Day, should be such as to strike terror into the hearts of the rebels, and to keep their sentiments from spreading.

Mr. Roselius, in reply, expressed it as his opinion that the zeal of his learned legal adversary had run away with his logic. Mr. Tisdale, as shown by the evidence, had done a noble act, and would be commended for it by all noble-minded men—by all mankind. He had done an act of charity, and had further assisted in such noble acts. He had done nothing to deserve censure by the Court when he lent his house for the purpose of a Fair for the benefit of destitute Infants, in charge of an institution whereof Mrs. Tisdale is one of the Managers. Mr. Roselius ridiculed the idea of calling the display of diminutive flags or brass buttons, or the singing of a song, treasonable acts. Further, he argued that the acts of parties in private parlors—if not tending to disturb the public peace—are not under the control of the Government, and he quoted history to show that any attempt to force public sentiment by harsh measures, always resulted in signal failures. He asked for the full acquittal of his client.

Mr. Day answered that, in that case, the Federal troops might as well withdraw, and Secessia be proclaimed triumphant."

The guilt of Mr. Tisdale was too apparent, and that it had been so fully brought before the Judicial authorities was most unexpected, as Mr. Roselius desired a new trial, urged, we believe, as *one of the rights of a registered enemy!* Judge Peabody, it strikes me, was somewhat embarrassed by the demand, for the rebutting testimony which was to be offered could not be worked into a trial concluded, and upon what ground a new one should be granted was not apparent. The decision was, therefore, reserved, to be given to-day too late to announce in this letter.

Here we have a record, the details of which have been published, under the head of police reports, in all the daily papers, of three social gatherings in one week dispersed by the police. At two of these British officers, in full uniform, have done all they could, encouraged by their hosts, to insult the loyal sentiment of this city. These officers have, as a consequence, been arrested and disgraced, have been dragged like common ruffians through the streets, have been laughed and jeered at by the gaping crowd around the lock-ups, have been fined and sent on their way not rejoicing, but as most bitter personal enemies of the Union authorities. The commander of the *Styx*, Capt. Ward—brother, I believe, of a Lord of that name—I understand, is essentially indignant, and the whole affair is to be laid before the "Embassy at Washington," and probably the Government will be called upon to summarily remove the leather-heads who committed such gross outrages upon those well-behaved subjects of Queen Victoria. In addition, three parties, gotten up with great expense, and composed of people who, under other circumstances, were worthy of the highest consideration—parties, indeed, that, but for the mistaken leniency that led the individuals composing them to suppose they could do most serious improprieties with impunity, would have originated and passed off with all the amenities of refined and polished life—these parties have become mediums of raising up feelings of hostility to the Union and to the National Government, that an efficient and firm, determinate purpose that the authority of the Government should be respected, would never have engendered; and thus it is that mistaken leniency only gives rise to abuses, which, when checked, serve as irritants to the community, and give sustenance to the very worst passions. In short, any policy that treats this rebellion other than as a heinous crime, is merely prolonging the fearful struggle, and fearfully adding, by every concession, to the unnecessary wasting of treasure and blood.

I will close this epistle with a quotation from this morning's *Era*, which gives another fearful evidence of how rapidly our relations with England are becoming complicated by the conduct of "British perps" and our policemen:

"We saw a specimen of the British marine last night on Poydras-street, however, (horse-marine, we should think, for he was riding a pretty high nag at the time,) which proves that there are exceptions, even in the British navy, to all being decent. This fellow dressed in a red coat, and with a corporal's stripes on his arms, indicating that he was more than a common marine, though not a very uncommon one, was strutting down the street, swaggering and staggering, and cursing the d—d Yankees, saying that he could whip any three of them, and threatening to shoot any d—d Yankee son of a dog that would interfere with him. He attracted the attention of quite a number of sympathetic individuals, and was every minute becoming more boisterous and denunciatory in his language. Special officer O'Connell had been watching his capers until finally he made some remark which no blood that was thicker than water, could stand, and O'Connell went up and informed him that he must "dry up," or go to the watch-house. The idea of arresting one of her Majesty's marines was ridiculous, and he laughed in the officer's face; but O'Connell soon showed him he was in earnest, by calling a couple of night watchmen, who took hold of John Bull, and were actually compelled to drag him to the watch-house, and he bellowed all the way thither like a great big bull, as he was. He was of course exceedingly indignant, and threatened the officer with all sorts of ills, and battled with them very fiercely in the Clerk's Office; and after being locked up he kept up such a noise and racket in the cell, and used such vulgar and profane language, that for fear he would corrupt the morals of the other more genteel blackguards and frail females, who had been locked up during the day, it became necessary to lock him in the dungeon—where he was left for the night to meditate in the 'stocks' upon this new manifestation of 'dem Yankee impudence.' He can inform his friends when he gets home, with truth, that he invested in the stocks in New-Orleans, and was taken in also."

P. S.—There seems to be satisfactory evidence here that Farragut's fleet, in the fight in front of Port Hudson, destroyed the rebel gunboat *Webb*. I have heard several officers, who were in the engagement, say such must be the case.

Gallant Cavalry Fight in Lower Louisiana.

The New-Orleans *Era* has just published an extra, (Thursday, March 19,) containing the following account dated from Berwick's Bay, of the same date:

"I have to report a most brilliant and successful cavalry expedition by Capt. Perkins, of Major Harai Robinson's First Louisiana cavalry, which reflects great credit upon the valor of the men and the skill of the commanding officer.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Capt. Perkins and his company left this place, Brashear City, and crossed the river, in order to meet an expedition of rebel cavalry, which had engaged a body of men belonging to the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York regiment, and pushed out far beyond our lines into the enemy's country.

About 3½ o'clock Capt. Perkins fell in with the rebel force, about a mile and a half beyond our lines. He immediately gave the order to charge, and fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity that he turned and fled in confusion.

Our cavalry gave chase in splendid order, and with a spirit which could not be excelled by veteran troops.

A running fight was kept up for seven or eight miles.

Ten of the enemy were killed, and at least twenty wounded.

Fourteen splendid horses belonging to the rebels were captured by our men, with their saddles and accoutrements.

Not a man was killed or wounded on our side.

Capt. Perkins' horse was killed under him.

After pursuing the enemy about eight miles, Capt. Perkins came upon a rebel cavalry camp, where he found about 500 of the rebels ready to receive him. He immediately gave the order to retreat, and our men obeyed it in the most perfect order, and kept up a fight for several miles on their return.

Among the prisoners is the Lieutenant who commanded the rebel expedition. He was captured by Capt. Perkins in person, who unhorsed him in a hand-to-hand encounter."

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Reconnoitering the Batteries at Galveston—The Harriet Lane—Trade on the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 24.

The United States gunboat *Katahdin* arrived last week from the fleet off Galveston, and brings important and interesting intelligence from there, and from other points along the coast, which we are permitted to publish.

DRAWING THE FIRE OF THE BATTERIES AT GALVESTON.

On the 24th of January the *Brooklyn* signaled the gunboats *Katahdin*, *Itasca*, *Sciota* and *Cayuga* to advance up the harbor toward Galveston; the object was to "feel of" and draw the batteries on and near the island. The *Brooklyn* took her lead and ran near Fort Point, almost to the spot where the *Harriet Lane* was captured; the fleet then opened fire upon the batteries.

THE BATTERIES.

Galveston is now fortified by the "In shore" battery at the west end of the island, Fort Point at the east end, a new battery nearly midway between these two; back of this the old fort; across from the fort, on the other shore, the Pelican Spit Battery, and opposite Fort Point the Bolivar Point Battery.

The guns of the *Harriet Lane* and *Westfield* have been mounted in the batteries, in addition to those already there. The "in shore" battery is casemated, and has a 100-pounder, rifled, and another rifled gun, both from the *Lane*.

The gunboats found the batteries better armed than was anticipated. They directed their fire principally to the advance-boat *Brooklyn*, obliging her to shift her position constantly while under fire. The fleet, in moving up the harbor, fired only about twenty-five rounds—three or four shot from each vessel—and threw a few shells into the city. After ascertaining the position and strength of the batteries, the fleet withdrew, and resumed the blockade.

STRENGTH OF GALVESTON.

From 6,000 to 7,000 troops are reported to be in Galveston. All of the *Lane* and *Westfield* guns have been recovered. It is said that the *Westfield*, when blown up, only parted, that she was boardable, and that her guns were taken off. There was even a wild story in the fleet that Renshaw was alive in Galveston! The town was tolerably protected, and an attack in force by the fleet was expected.

THE HARRIE TLANE.

The *Lane* was said to be at Harrisburgh, on Buffalo Bayou, where, according to one story, she was plating and preparing to try to run the blockade. (There is an old yarn that she has already escaped to sea.) Another account is current that she has been lightened so as to run the rivers and bayous; and parties are positive that her machinery has been taken out of her and transferred to another boat. Indeed, her condition and position are as mythical as the last cruise of the *Flying Dutchman*.

BLOCKADE RUNNING AT SABINE PASS.

The *Katahdin*, after the experiments on the batteries at Galveston, sailed for Sabine Pass, and at 10 o'clock at night, saw a large vessel on her starboard quarter, supposed then to be the *Alabama*, standing in so that the vessels must meet. All hands were called, but a fog came up, and they lost sight of the stranger. On arriving at Sabine Pass, they reported her to the *New-London*, and both gunboats started in pursuit. The *Katahdin* burst one of her tubes in her boilers, and was obliged to go back. It was afterwards ascertained that the supposed *Alabama* was a European or Northern brig, ignorant of the recapture by the Confederates of Galveston, and standing in for that harbor. She was "posted" when she met the blockading fleet.

The *Katahdin* went back to Galveston, and, from Feb. 17 to Feb. 23, was on blockade duty off Velasco. Returning to Galveston, she took in an old woman who went over from New-Orleans on the *Union*, and put her ashore under a flag of truce.

On the 2d of March, the *New-London* joined the fleet at Galveston, and on the 13th, the *Katahdin* sailed for this city.

The next day, off Sabine Pass, where the *Sciota* and *Cayuga* were then stationed, she found a schooner, which had attempted to run the blockade, aground on the bar. The *Cayuga* sent an armed boat to board her, and almost immediately two Confederate cotton-clad steamboats and an iron-clad ram, represented to be quite formidable, came out from the Pass, and the *Cayuga* signaled her boat to return. When the boat was first lowered from the *Cayuga* the men on the schooner took to their boats, and were pulling away, when the cotton-clads came and hauled the schooner off the bar, and towed her in. The *Cayuga* fired a gun to the leeward at the iron-clad, but the challenge was not accepted, and the fire was not returned.

When the *Katahdin* left Galveston there were twelve feet in depth on the bar at low water. Two refugees in a boat from the town had been picked up by one of the gunboats. The *Katahdin* is here, and is repairing some slight damages to her machinery.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have seen a copy of the Fort Brown *Flag*, Brownsville, of March 6. On the 28th ult., the usual two months' muster and parade was made at Fort Brown, and Confederate Brig.-Gen. H. P. Bee reviewed and inspected the Third Texas infantry, with Capt. Taylor's and Capt. Sweat's cavalry companies. A large number of persons from the town and from Matamoras witnessed the parade. The District Court for Western Texas was in session at Brownsville, Judge Devine presiding. A horse-power cotton compress had been erected in Matamoras.

An American brig, the *Young Harry*, had been blown ashore, and was captured by the authorities. Nine men were taken from her to Fort Brown, where eight of them were paroled. The ninth man was Mr. McDonald, of Galveston, who had been taken prisoner by the Federal forces and paroled.

An editorial in the *Flag* calls attention to orders issued by Gen. Lopez, civil and military governor of Tamaulipas, copied on the Spanish side of the paper. These orders require citizens on both sides of the river, crossing either way, to have a proper permit or passport from the authorities. Permits are required for transporting horned cattle across; but, by some oversight, horses and mules, which are extensively stolen, are omitted from the orders. The *Flag* says: "It has been almost impossible to keep horses or mules in this city or neighborhood, without walling them in, or locking them up more securely than thieves have been confined here."

Gen. Bee has issued corresponding orders on the Texas side. His orders are more stringent than those of Lopez, and include all kinds of property.

The *Flag* thinks that these orders will have the effect to prevent the desertions of troops and runaway negroes from getting out of Texas. The constant thieving on the frontier has been the principal cause of ill-feeling between the people of Tamaulipas and Texas; and the authorities on both sides of the river are urged to exert themselves to do all in their power to put a stop to it.

The markets at Brownsville are quoted as follows: Domestics and calicoes, 25c. per yard; white linen, 75c.; brown linen, 50c.; boots, $75 to $100 dozen pair; shoes, $50 to $75 per dozen; printing paper, $20 to $22 per bundle; writing paper, $4 per ream. In groceries—Brown sugars, 18c. to 20c.; white sugar, 25c.; coffee, 34c. to 36c.; molasses, $1 25 per gallon; tobacco, $50 to $55 per 100 pounds; flour, $33 per barrel; corn, $3 to $4 per bushel; nails, $10 per keg whisky, $3 50 per gallon; rum, $1 50 per gallon.

Cotton cards were $36 per dozen, and cotton readily brought 27c. to 39c. per pound.

In medicines—Calomel, $3 to $4 per pound; opium, $12 to $15 per pound; quinine, $3 50 to $4 per ounce; castor oil, $4 to $5 per gallon.

These are all at specie prices.

We learn from other sources that 75 sail were off the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande—14 of them under the United States flag. Several Northern vessels were flying the British colors, and a lively business was going on. Four steamers were lightering the vessels. A large storehouse was building for the reception of goods. Cargoes were arriving every week, cleared in New-York upon condition of their sale in Mexico to Mexicans. The Monterey flour market was overstocked, and, at the date of our information, March 9, had fallen from $35@$23 ℔ bbl.

The Contraband Trade on the Texan Frontier.

The following is a private letter just received:

Matamoras, Mexico, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

I have seen and learned enough since I have been here to make my soul bleed over the unhappy condition of my friends yet in Texas. They are murdered one by one. A small force could lift the yoke of tyranny from their necks and give them relief.

I am fully satisfied that, with two thousand well-armed and well-mounted men, I could clear up Western Texas; I could recruit twice that number in a few weeks, if I had a foothold on Texas soil and a centre around which to rally. The rebels are carrying on quite a business through Matamoras. They have their regular agents here, supplying them with various necessary articles and passing out cotton in payment. Large mails from Richmond and elsewhere in the land of treason pass through this place for Europe. Much cotton is now hauled to Brownsville, and a cavalry dash might gather up quite a quantity of it. The traitors are throwing all the force they can on the Rio Grande, but that will not amount to much. They have at present about 700 or 800 men at Brownsville, about 200, or 250 at most, at Ringgold barracks, which place is about 120 miles above Brownsville. They may get 300 or 400 more on the Rio Grande in the Spring. Their men are conscripts mostly, and cannot be relied on by them. They are absenting daily. Refugees from Texas have been coming to Matamoras every day since I arrived. I have assumed the responsibility of borrowing money to feed them, and shall appeal to the Government, through some legitimate channel, to refund it. The most of their troops on the Rio Grande are infantry. The greater number, a little back from the Rio Grande, are in quite a destitute condition. They are not very well armed, and have very indifferent powder.

The people in the interior are in a most destitute condition. About fifteen hundred men in Fayette, Colorado, Austin and Washington counties were in readiness, Christmas week, to make their way to Galveston, learning that our troops were to be there about that time. But when the place fell into the hands of the traitors they had to leave the State, many of them to save their necks. I have met some of them in Matamoras.

We want arms and equipments for from three to five regiments of cavalry, with a bold, drive-ahead man to lead them to clean up Texas. Give us some infantry first, well sprinkled with artillery, to start with. The Mexicans are pretty much all with us in their sympathies. The truth is, many of them would be glad to fight under the Stars and Stripes. We are waiting and hoping for the day of our salvation. Vallandigham and his crew are doing more to aid the rebels than any other influence now at work. Such men, in my opinion, should be hung higher than Haman. No affiliation with traitors. No peace measures except such as leap from the mouth of the cannon.

THE BATTLE AT PORT HUDSON.

Experiences of the Gunboat Kineo.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who was on board the gunboat *Kineo*, during the recent battle at Port Hudson, writes:

"About half an hour after midnight, when we had passed every rebel battery but one, a solid 32-pound shot cut away the tiller ropes of the *Monongahela*, and she then, being helpless, ran aground. To complete the disaster, another 32-pound shot struck fair into our rudder-post, shattering it, and rendering us also helpless. Drawing so much more water than she did, we shot ahead as she brought up on the bank, tearing away from her with a terrible crash, destroying our starboard hammock-rail and cathead, and heaving our starboard anchor on to the deck. Being unable to steer, we also ran aground right off her port bow. Our situation was now peculiarly critical. The rebels had a large fire lighted some distance inland, and could see us as plain as day, and getting our range perfectly, poured a concentrated fire from all their batteries right into us. The ram *Webb*, loaded down with soldiers, now coming from under the batteries, delivered a broadside at the *Monongahela*, and then attempted to run down and board her as she lay helplessly aground. She drove her off with a crushing broadside. The *Richmond* now coming down, delivered one tremendous broadside right into the *Webb*, that smashed her to pieces, and she drifted down the river sinking. The *Mississippi* got her rudder disabled as she was gallantly fighting astern, protecting us with her broadsides as we lay aground. About 1½ A.M., (March 13,) we got a hawser attached to the bows of the *Monongahela* and pulled ourselves off shore. We then, getting in a favorable position, put our engines at full speed and pulled the *Monongahela* off the bank, thus saving that splendid vessel. We then commenced to drift down the river, both vessels being under a heavy concentrated fire. The *Mississippi* was now hopelessly aground and disabled. Capt. Smith, seeing how hopeless her condition was, was obliged to abandon her and set her on fire, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. We continued to drift down the river, under a perfect hail-storm of shot, shell and bullets, and being unable to steer, came near running ashore under their batteries, but by good luck were able to get off. About 2 A. M. we were out of fire. Just at this moment the engines stopped, and could not be budged an inch either way, and we were bound hand and foot, having neither propelling nor steering power. We dropped our anchor, as our only resort, just abreast of the mortar-vessels, about 2½ A. M., and drifted down until we came to opposite the upper end of Prophet's Island. The *Monongahela* and *Richmond* were already at anchor astern of us, and the *Genesee* came down immediately afterward, and anchored off our port beam. At 3 A. M. the *Mississippi*, all in a blaze, was seen coming down the river, her guns going off one after another, as the fire heated them, and sending their shells whizzing wickedly over our heads. It was a terrible, beautiful picture, to see the grand old ship drifting down, with the flames bursting through her ports and running up her masts. She drifted down three or four miles below us, and at 5:20 A. M., the fire reaching her magazine, she blew up with a tremendous concussion, sending a huge pyramid of shell high into the air, which exploded in every direction, and hurling guns and everything around for hundreds of yards into the river. We now looked around to see the extent of our damages.

We had our fore-gaff shot away, a twenty-pound Parrott shell entered and exploded in our coal bunkers, some of our fore and main rigging shot away, and two or three gashes in our foremast from canister and pieces of shell. The 30-pound solid shot, the cause of all our woe, of the *Monongahela* and ourselves not passing the batteries, the loss of her men, and at the same time the indirect cause of the burning of the *Mississippi*, as she stayed behind to protect us as we lay disabled, is now in my possession. We had not a man injured. The *Monongahela*, which was alongside us, was terribly cut up and had six killed and twenty-five wounded. The *Richmond* had four killed and a good many wounded. The *Mississippi* had thirty missing and several wounded. The loss of the others I do not know. While we were alongside the *Monongahela*, as we were aground, a shot from the batteries knocked one of her Master's Mates overboard, and he came aboard our vessel. He looked like a drowned rat. I was the first officer he saw on the quarter-deck, and sent him below and gave him some dry clothes. When we were disabled we had passed every battery but one, and in five minutes more would have been out of danger. We had, consequently, to run the gauntlet twice."

Depredations of the Florida.

THE STAR OF PEACE.

From the Boston Transcript, April 3.

The telegraph this morning brings intelligence of the burning of the ship *Star of Peace*, by the pirate *Florida*. The ship was an A 1 vessel of 941 tons, built at Newburyport in 1858, and was owned in Boston by Charles Hill and others. She had on board 9,098 bags saltpetre, 4,460 bags linseed, 700 bags gunny bags, 225 bales cowhides, 115 buffalo hides, 131 bales goat skin. The value of the cargo is estimated at half a million of dollars.

We have heard of the following insurances (war risks) on the vessel and cargo: Boylston office $21,000, China $20,000, New-England $23,000, Manufacturers' $31,000, Washington $14,0 0, Alliance $1,300, Atlantic Mutual, New-York, for Boston houses, $43,000; Great Western, New York, for Boston houses, $7,000; Brewster's Agency for New-York offices $10,000, Sun Mutual, New-York, $10,000; Equitable, Boston, $8,000. Total $188,300.

The Gold Robbery and the Reward.—The examination of Joseph Cox and Peter Burns and wife, in their participation in the robbery of Weston, Dorzic & Co., of $10,000 in gold, came off yesterday morning before Justice Parsons. The only witness examined was Frederic De Billier, a member of the firm, who testified as to Cox taking the gold and then absenting himself from New-York. Cox, Burns and his wife were then committed to jail, to await the decision of the magistrate as to what disposition he will make of the party—whether to hold them here for trial or hand them over to the authorities of the City of New-York.

We understand that the parties claiming the reward have made an arrangement about its division. McGuire took $750, and the remainder $1,531 is to be divided among some six members of the police force, and a young fellow named Dutch Burns, who was the person who posted McGuire, and indicated the house where the money was found.—*Albany Argus, April 3.*

—The Jersey City *Standard* says a writ of attachment has been issued against the money found in Jackalow's possession, on the application of his counsel, Mr. Wm. Voorhis, of that city, on a claim for counsel fees, and consequently the money is held. Its disposition will have to be settled by the Courts. It is stated that the executors of the property of Capt. Leete will also take legal measures to endeavor to obtain it.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A Political Excitement—Condition of Affairs in Missouri—An Exodus—Baptists in Minnesota—Military.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, March 30, 1863.

There has been a little unusual interest in the political world during the past week. The Democracy of our city are anything but a "happy family" just now. There is quite an interesting "imbroglio" in progress, which bids fair to rend asunder the party, and cause a separation between the sheep and the goats—the loyal men and the traitors. I believe I have heretofore noticed the law abolishing our Board of Education, and providing for the appointment of another by the Common Council, in which the Democrats supposed that they had, with the Mayor, a working majority. The object of this proposed change was two-fold. The Catholics have been endeavoring to get hold of a portion of our school fund for the establishment of separate sectarian schools. The Council has been controlled during the last year by Irish Roman Catholics. There are about two hundred little colored children attending our public schools, and nobody finding any fault but the meanest part of our population and a few miserable demagogues. A crusade had been entered upon against these, and there was a determination to exclude them from the schools. But the extreme Democrats had made a miscalculation. When the time came for the election of a Board of Education, Alderman SHIMP, of the Second Ward, refused to obey orders, and the result was the old Board was reappointed. At the same session, by the aid of the same Alderman, a fair division was made of the Inspectors of Election. The Democrats had modestly proposed to take twelve of the sixteen wards to themselves. Of course, such disloyalty to King Party could not be overlooked, and the recusant Alderman has been read out of the party by the "invincible" K. G. C. Club, and the secesh *Times*. So there is trouble in the camp all round. The "secesh" Democrats have the lead of the party; but they have not a majority of the rank and file with them, although their teachings have greatly demoralized their followers, and it is possible that with the prestige of the party name and the prospect of a division of the spoils in case of success, they may be able to keep the party intact through our approaching municipal election. But my judgment is, that the "Douglas Democrats" will scarcely permit themselves to be continued as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the disloyal faction, who are applying the lash to all recusants.

THE HEGIRA.

Being down at Hannibal, Mo., last week, I had an opportunity of learning something of the condition of things in that section. There is a regular exodus from Missouri into Iowa and Illinois. Every train brings large numbers, who are "fleeing from the wrath to come." There is an unusual proportion of women and children among these emigrants, the men being in either the one or the other of the contending armies. The cause of the present hegira is the appointment of Gen. PRICE to the command of the rebel forces in Arkansas and Missouri. Both Union men and rebels have great confidence in his ability and generalship, and they expect he will be able to successfully invade Missouri, according to the programme which he has announced. The most of those I saw were from St. Joseph and the region roundabout. They were expecting a visit from PRICE, as a matter of course, and having been through the terrible scenes of rebel occupancy, and a state of actual war in their midst, they had no desire to witness their repetition.

I should judge that, to a large extent, the people of this part of Missouri have returned to their usual occupations. Farming was going on as usual, and business generally has much revived. It is the wish and hope of all parties that the rebel invasion will prove a failure. Even those who have favored the rebellion desire that things "should be as they were," as one who had been in the rebel army, and was on parole, expressed himself to me. He had served in several States, and he said he had no doubt but that a large portion—he put it at three-fourths—of the people of the Confederacy would be glad to come back into the Union. "But," said he, mournfully, "the people have no voice in the South. So completely are they under military control that they are compelled to fight and be desolated against their will." He said he had been driven into the rebel army by outrages committed upon him and his family at St. Joseph, by National officers, principally a Provost-Marshal, who was a citizen of that place. "For a year and a half," he said, "I have fought for them in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, but I shall fight no more. I know now that the Southern Confederacy is a despotism—a cruel, unrelenting military despotism—more oppressive and tyrannical than any other on earth." He was a gentleman of intelligence and had received a military education at the military school in Kentucky. From others I also heard the same story of a general desire for peace—for submission on the old basis, among the people. "But," said one, "you know the Richmond editors and the high officers talk differently, and so it must be war until they can fight no longer."

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

I have often heard it questioned at the East whether the moral, religious and educational progress of the West kept pace with its physical and material development. I was looking over a report of a religious society in our youngest State, the other day, and noticed a fact which may have a bearing upon this question. It was the report of the Baptist State Missionary Convention of Minnesota. In 1852 there were in this State two Baptist ministers, three churches, having in all a membership of less than fifty. In 1862—ten years afterward—there were 104 churches, 89 ordained ministers, and 2,580 members. I suppose the other denominations have increased with equal rapidity—the Methodists, probably, with greater, as the peculiarities of their system enable them to labor most efficiently in new countries. Educational facilities, too, are found even to the most extreme settlements. Wherever Eastern people come, there spring up immediately religious and educational institutions. After the settler's cabin come the school and the church.

MILITARY.

The Illinois Sixty-fifth, which has been on duty, since its capture at Harper's Ferry, at Camp Douglas, has received orders to prepare to take the field. This was a capital regiment when organized, but has been greatly demoralized by incompetent officers and the peculiar nature of its duties. The Fourteenth cavalry left Peoria, on Saturday, for Louisville. It is a full regiment, well armed and provided in every respect, and is under a good state of discipline. There are two batteries at Camp Douglas also under marching orders. Three regiments are to be raised in this State for "home defence." This probably has some reference to contingencies that may arise out of the enforcement of the Conscription law, as in some parts an organized movement to resist it has already been made. Recruiting stations have been opened in several places in this city, but recruits come in slowly. The times are too good and wages too high for much success in securing volunteers. Large numbers of deserters have returned in this and the adjoining States, under the President's Proclamation. Gen. HASKALL has issued an order that the Articles of War will be enforced against all who continue absent after the 1st of April, as deserters. The sanitary condition of the rebel prisoners has somewhat improved. The deaths, up to this date, have been 681.

The injunction in the case of the "clerical imbroglio," as between the Bishop of this diocese and Rev. Mr. HAGER, has been argued before the Superior Court. A decision as to whether the injunction restraining the Ecclesiastical Court from future action until the civil and criminal cases involved are disposed of, has not yet been rendered. The matter was "ably argued on both sides by distinguished counsel." The interest of the case increases and extends, and new features are almost daily developed. The *Evening Journal* has been served with a writ for libel, for stating that Rev. Mr. WILKINSON, the Bishop's Chaplain, acted as pilot to those who committed the assault upon Mr. HAGER.

The Chicago Young Men's Association held its annual meeting on Saturday evening. The number of volumes in its library is 8,722, which is very fair for a Western town. The receipts for lectures were $4,486, and the expenditures $2,902. The proceeds of W. G. BROWNLOW's lecture ($600) were given to him. The Association is now making efforts to erect a suitable building for its purposes, with a fair prospect of its success.

The Loyal Leagues continue to be established throughout the West. They are already too strong for the K. G. C.s, and are ready for any treasonable movement that may develope itself.

Arrangements are still going forward for the great Canal Convention, to be held in this city in June. The various Committees have been organized, and it has been resolved to build a structure similar to the celebrated "Wigwam" for the accommodation of the Convention.

The State Commissioners to Canada it is announced will start to-day on their mission. This part of the matter has lost much of its interest, and there are but few who entertain the idea of the feasibility of a route through Canada for the trade of the West.

PORK AND BEEF.

An official account of the pork and beef trade of this city, so far as the regular packers are concerned, has been published. The figures are as follows:

Packed live Hogs	700,609
Packed Dressed Hogs	270,264
Beef cattle	42,910
Total	970,873

The receipts and shipments have been as follows:

Hog received	1,251,608
Hogs shipped	381,735

In addition to this, we have about 200 butchers, who have been cutting up hogs for sale as fresh meat, and many of them have done considerable packing—sufficient to carry the receipts up to 1,400,000, and the packing to 1,000,000—which would also include the number brought in on teams, of which no account is taken at the Board of Trade. The receipts on Saturday were 5,000, and for the week 16,287. The receipts of beef cattle last week were heavy—reaching 6,581. The fall of gold unsettled the grain and provision market, and many a sharp operator was seriously out of pocket on the occasion.

The weather is very cold for the season, and we fear that ice melting at the Straits is making but slow progress. We had one of the heaviest snow-storms of the season last week.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Indignation Against Gov. Harding—The Arrest of Brigham Young—A Little Excitement—Arrest of Col. Rosse—Amusements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, March 12, 1863.

At the great mass meeting in the Tabernacle, last week, the vials of indignation were poured forth upon the heads of Gov. HARDING and Judges WAITE and DRAKE. The following is the "official" report of the deputation, then and there appointed to wait upon His Excellency and their Honors:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, March 5, 1863.

To the Citizens of Great Salt Lake City:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee, appointed at the mass meeting held in the Tabernacle on the 3d inst., waited upon his Excellency, Gov. HARDING, and their Honors, Judges WAITE and DRAKE, on the morning of the 4th.

Gov. HARDING received us courteously, but, upon being informed of the purport of our visit, both himself and Judge DRAKE, who was in the Governor's Office, emphatically refused to comply with the wishes of the people, notwithstanding the Governor had repeatedly stated that he would leave whenever he learned that his acts and course were not agreeable to the people.

Upon being informed that, if he was not satisfied that the action of the mass meeting expressed the feelings of the people, he could have the expression of the whole Territory, he replied, "I am aware of that, but that would make no difference."

Your Committee called at the residence of Judge WAITE, who being absent at the time, has since informed us by letter that he also refuses to comply with the wishes of the people.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JETER CLINTON,
ORSON PRATT, Sen.

Of course, after this, all intercourse between the high offended parties will be narrowed down to that which is strictly "official." This most interestingly cool state of affairs may therefore be expected to resolve itself speedily into the "let alone severely" policy.

In many of the country settlements other indignation meetings have been held, and similar sentiments uttered in respect to the same persons. And now that it is fairly under way, the thing may run all over the Territory, and the officials may be complimented by every settlement. Never before did Governor or Judges receive such testimonials of appreciation. What a charming position, to have our neighbors rise up *en masse* and tell us they prefer our room to our company! "'Tis a mad world, my masters."

On Monday Judge KINNEY opened his term of Court for this District. Yesterday he finished up all the civil business. The grand jury had then presented no indictment. One of the chief cases will be the trial of the Morrisite folks for forcibly resisting the civil arrest of certain persons last Summer.

The Judge has issued a writ for the arrest of BRIGHAM YOUNG, on the charge of polygamy. Marshal GIBBS served the writ, and BRIGHAM was held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, to appear for trial before the District Court.

On Monday all the citizens appeared to have been seized with a sudden affection for firearms of every description, moving with business-like step along the streets, and resolving into groups near BRIGHAM's dwellings and other chief places in the city. Nobody knew or could tell exactly what was in the wind. One said it was general training-day; another that the Governor and the Judges had requested Col. CONNOR to arrest BRIGHAM YOUNG and two or three other dignitaries; a third that sundry threats had dropped about in Camp Douglas, and that preparations had been made there in contemplation of a sudden descent upon some of the chief Mormon authorities. There was not very much excitement, but considerable determination, and had any such descent been made, doubtless more blood would have been shed than in the recent conflict on Bear River. For in some particulars this is an exceedingly sensitive community, and ever since the death of the original prophet, SMITH, or rather of the two SMITHS, in Nauvoo times, any military operation looking to the securing of the Mormon chiefs, is sufficient to arouse every suspicion of intended foul play, and to call into exercise every desperate resource of the "first law of nature"—self-defence.

For my own part I do not apprehend any sanguinary collision, and I think such cannot be, unless one party or the other be led on to some rash action. If the Polygamy law prove practically a dead letter, it must first be calmly weighed whether that will not be a less evil than the bloody enforcement of that law by sword and bayonet. For the plural wife doctrine is held to be a vital part of the Mormon creed, for which the Mormon devotees have already faced peril and death in so many aspects, and for which they doubtless will continue to contend until the bitter end, with all the unflinching desperation which characterizes religious conflicts. Polygamy or extermination will be the question which this determined people will not hesitate to answer.

The interest of the times is enhanced by the pursuit and arrest of Col. ROSSE, *en route* from California for the East, by a *posse* under orders of Col. CONNOR. Col. ROSSE was supposed to have expressed himself rather too freely upon some points here. Nothing contraband, however, being found upon his person or among his baggage, he was released and permitted to resume his journey eastward per mail stage.

Notwithstanding the mildness of the past season the complaints are general, and greater than usual, of hardship and death among the cattle on the prairies. Indeed, in many places the snow is comparatively deep, and the cattle, being thus kept from the scanty grass close to the earth, have to fare as best they can on sage and "rabbit" brush. But the great cause of death to the cattle is said to be the uncommon scantiness of grass. As there were no Fall rains last year, no grass started on the parched prairies—therefore all the grass the beasts could find during the Winter was the dried-up tufts grown the preceding Spring and early Summer. If there had been young grass growing in the Fall, as usual, that mixed with the aforesaid dry stuff would have made tolerable feed, upon which the stock would have fared and thrived pretty well.

The first week of March was pleasant and balmy, the second rather keenly cold. A little digging has commenced in the warmer situations. The snow, however, is not all off the ground.

At the theatre, last night, "Pizarro" concluded a run of three nights, with the "Artful Dodger" and the "Valet-de-Sham" as afterpieces. Perhaps as a whole "Pizarro" was as well "done" as any play presented here this season.

At the country "theatres" considerable business has been done in many parts of the Territory. Ingomar has made love, Tell has shown his patriotism, Damon and Pythias have immortalized friendship, the Charcoal Burner has misanthropized—excuse the word—and Virginius has slain and saved his daughter, over and over again, before admiring and applauding crowds. In fact, the dramatic, though it has by no means extinguished the terpsichorean art, has entirely eclipsed it this Winter.

Gen. BELA M. HUGHES and Ex-Gov. GILPIN, of Colorado, dropped down in this city last week, from the East.

MARSHALL C. KINSMAN, PETER RICHARDSON and JOHN EDWARD have recently been killed, and two or three others have been injured, through being struck by logs sliding down the mountain sides. Most of the above accidents were through carelessness of those sliding the logs, which, once started, rush with terrific force down the frozen snow to the cañon bed below.

There is some talk of founding a "Gentile" city near the Soda Springs on Bear River, for the purpose of trading with the passing emigration to Oregon, the Northern gold mines, or Northern California.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of a Deserter.

HIS DYING SPEECH—THE LAST SCENES.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of March 28, details the circumstances of the execution of ROBERT GAY, a private of the Seventy-first regiment Indiana Volunteers, who had been sentenced to death for the crime of desertion. After the unfortunate man had been placed upon his coffin he made the following speech:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I am about to die for the crime of desertion. I have done wrong; but I did it unthoughtedly. I can call God to witness, before whom I must appear in a few minutes, that I did not mean to commit a crime. If a man ever tells the truth it is when he is about to die, and I tell the truth when I say that I meant no wrong. When I took the oath of allegiance I intended only to get home, so that I might stay, for I did not feel able for service. My health was bad; it has always been poor. I am in better health to-day than I have ever been in my life. I meant to stay at home, and not join the enemy. I never intended to desert my country. But what I did was wrong, and I confess it. I never realized the fate that awaited me till my sentence was read to me. Then I felt that I had to die. I cannot tell you how I have striven with the spirit in the time since that sentence was read to me. I feel that I am about to die a sinner. Take warning by me, and prepare for death while there is yet time. Labor to obtain that religion which is more precious than anything on this earth. Try to reconcile yourselves to God, and live as your duty requires. I suppose my death is needed as an example. If it will serve my country and warn you, I will die cheerfully. I forgive all my enemies and everybody on earth. I have no malice against any living being. I forgive those who are to fire at me. There are those who thirst for my blood, but I forgive them, too. To you who will fire at me I would say, take your aim well. Fire at my breast; (laying his hand with cap in it on his heart;) that is the place. Hold on the spot firmly. I want to die quickly. Don't let me suffer. Hold steady on the spot, and shoot at my breast. Again I forgive everybody, and ask those whom I have injured to forgive me.

Throughout his speech, as we before observed, the prisoner's voice was steady, uniform and devoid of every symptom of perturbation.

When he had closed, Mr. GRIFFITH prayed fervently, and with far deeper feeling than the man himself had shown, for mercy upon him, and for strength to bear his fearful trial. At the close of his prayer Mr. GRIFFITH and the other gentlemen shook him by the hand, and bade him farewell.

The Sergeant-Major then stepped up and began tying his hands, which he placed behind his back voluntarily. He stood silent for a moment and said something which we did not hear, but concluded, "If I could only be spared, I would enter the regiment again, and do my duty as well as any man in it, or (hesitating) as well as I am able." By this time his hands were tied, and he glanced round the ranks, and up at the sun, as if to take a last look at earth. The Sergeant-Major led him to the coffin, and seated him upon it, facing the firing party, with his back to the east. He sat a second, drew his feet toward him, and settled himself back on the coffin, as if to brace himself against the shock that was to come so soon and so terribly. The Sergeant-Major tied the band of black cloth round his eyes, and stepped rapidly off to the right and front, out of the range of the guns. Then the prisoner, being left alone, for the first time, exclaimed, "O, that I could see my death," in a tone of deep sadness which those who heard will never forget. A whisper from Lieut. SHERLEY to the firing party brought all the guns to a "ready." The clicking of the cocks was heard all around. The prisoner heard it, too, but he only showed his consciousness of it by the movement of his lips in prayer, which became audible, but not intelligible, as the guns were lowered to take aim. "Lord God," in a low tone, as if part of his prayer, was heard, and the crash of the guns followed instantly. At the explosion he fell straight back over his coffin, without a sound or struggle. His feet, which rested on the coffin, were motionless. He had obtained his wish. His comrades had done their duty well and truly, and killed him instantly.

The surgeon ran to him. "Is he dead?" asked Col. BIDDLE. "He is dying; he will be dead in a few moments," said the doctor. He gasped for half a minute spasmodically, not breathing, and was dead. He was lifted into the coffin, the bandage taken off his eyes, and his little blue cap put on his head. There were eight shot holes in his coat, seven of them in his breast, any one of which would almost have killed him instantly. One of them struck him right in the heart; but there was not a drop of blood visible. The bullet-holes were clean, as if cut with a pair of scissors. Under his body upon the ground was a thick puddle of blood, for the balls had gone through him, and the blood ran out below. One shot struck him in the throat, and another grazed his shoulder. All ten of the balls struck him—an extraordinary proof of the coolness and steadiness of the men. The Sergeant, with his carbine in reserve, stood by the coffin, to shoot him in the head and end his misery, if it had been necessary; but, much to his relief, the work had been surely done without him. The coffin was put into undertaker WEAVER's wagon, the troops were dismissed, and the most impressive and dreadful scene ever witnessed in Indianapolis, and the first military execution in the West, was over.

The Execution in Trenton.

THE CAREER OF CHARLES LEWIS.

The Trenton (N. J.) *American* furnishes the following facts regarding LEWIS, who was executed on April 3, for the murder of Mr. ROWAN:

Until within a few days but little was known of the murderer, his origin, or his past life, and he has all along strongly maintained that he had neither friends or relations; but enough has been gleaned to show that he was once a cracker baker in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1815, and where he learned the business he then followed. He also kept a gambling saloon in Boston some thirteen years ago, which was broken up by Marshal TUCKY. His real name is GEORGE W. SIMONS, and he is known to have resided for some time in Washington. On the 12th of June, 1857, he was sent to the Auburn State Prison for five years, under the name of CHARLES DAVIS, for burglary, and on returning to New York after the expiration of his sentence, he was arrested as a spy of the rebel Government, but was released by the Provost-Marshal on proving that he had just been discharged from Auburn. Some fourteen years of his life, which were spent in New York and Boston, cannot be accounted for even by those who know him best, and there are some who strongly suspect him of having been the instrument, in the hands of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, of the murder of Dr. BURDELL. He was known to be a gambler, and it has been proved that Dr. BURDELL frequently bet upon faro-banks, and that on the night of his murder he won from one of them some six thousand dollars, which money was never found. LEWIS acknowledged knowing them both well.

Some time previous to the commission of the crime for which he was yesterday executed, he said he invested $6,000 in Government 7.30 10ths, $1,500 of of which he had on his person when arrested. He had also some money on a New-York bank, which, up to the present writing, he has made no disposition of.

SIMONS has a wife living in Brooklyn, a respectable woman quite young and handsome, as photographs exhibited in Trenton yesterday show. She called, with her child, a little girl of ten years, upon Mr. JAMES late on Thursday night, desiring him to come to Trenton, and if possible induce LEWIS to make over his property to the child. Mr. JAMES and Mr. DUNPHY accordingly came over and endeavored to persuade the prisoner to accede to his wife's request, but he utterly refused. He is supposed to have property to the amount of ten thousand dollars invested in New York.

After the execution in cleaning his cell a new file was found concealed under the washboard, the point of which had been sharpened and that must have been the instrument with which he attempted to commit suicide.

AN INDIRECT CONFESSION.

After the conviction of LEWIS, one of his counsel said to him, "LEWIS, you must have been very thoughtless to have carried those worthless papers to Millstone, and then to have thrown them into your room where they could be found?" "That's so," said he, "but the fact is, I have been so successful for many years that I have grown careless." This was an indirect confession, not only of the crime for which he suffered, but of a catalogue of wicked deeds still hidden in his own black heart. In speaking of the witnesses upon the trial he said that those who had sworn he had followed ROWAND, had "perjured themselves, for I went and stood by the graveyard waiting for him to come up." He also disputed the theory of the State that the body had been thrown over feet foremost, because he knew it had gone over head foremost. When putting the body over the fence he said that "it squealed," and he then inflicted three more blows upon it. The "squealing" he referred to was probably occasioned by the escape of air from the lungs, as is frequently the case in handling a body suddenly deprived of life by violence. His counsel have frequently expressed themselves as not having the slightest doubt of his guilt.

Trade and Commerce in the Southwest.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

The following order, which was recently promulgated in the West, has caused considerable excitement:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.

SIRS: Hereafter, until otherwise directed, you will not grant any general license for the purchase or transportation of cotton, tobacco, or other product of the soil, in or from the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, nor any general permit to take any goods, wares, or merchandise, to any of said States, for purposes of trade therein, nor any license or permit whatever for quantities greater than are shown to your satisfaction, by written statements, (which you will preserve,) to be necessary for the family consumption of the applicant, or persons in the place to which the license or permit is granted.

Regulations of commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States are being framed, in accordance with the proper legislative and executive action. When completed, you will be duly advised, and copies will be sent you.

You will herewith receive copies of my letter to General Agent WELLER, approving his revocation of certain licenses. You will advise parties who have paid fees for permits, unused or revoked by Mr. WELLER, or by his letter, their amounts paid will be refunded them. Instructions under which such payments can be returned will be forwarded you at an early day. Very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

To T. H. GRATMAN and R. HOUGH, Special Agents, Treasury Department, Memphis, Tenn.

Items of Foreign News.

A VISIT TO LANGIEWICZ, THE POLISH DICTATOR.

A correspondent of a Lemberg journal, who has visited LANGIEWICZ in his camp, writes as follows: "At the entrance of the General's residence stand two powerful sithemen, with their weapons crossed. These form the body-guard of the insurgent General. On the left is a chamber of moderate dimensions, in the centre of which is a table of a long and oval shape, and around this sit and stand many men, who carry on so lively a discussion that one scarcely understands its purport. Some of these are strong and wiry, others are in the bloom of youth; but among those present there are weatherbeaten men, with gray beards and locks. At the end of the table, somewhat sidewards, sits Gen. LANGIEWICZ, engaged in writing. The noise does not disturb him. In this respect, according to the report of those around him, he possesses much presence of mind. He writes, and at the same time answers many questions, and also distributes various orders to his officers, who continually come and go. His answers were short and decided, as were his orders. At last he raised his head a little, and I could observe him more narrowly. Persons entirely disinterested would declare his appearance to be quite an ordinary one, but he pleased me on the instant. I will describe him as briefly as possible: He is of small stature, something over 30 years of age; thin, but muscular; the head in proportion, but with a weatherbeaten though fresh complexion; dark hair and somewhat spare beard; the eyes dark and large, but very beautiful; his entire expression is mild and decided, as with most thinkers. On his head he wore his sapphire-colored four-cornered cap, with dark lamb's-wool trimming and a white feather. He wore also, large Polish boots, Polish hose, and a dark fur-trimmed cloak. He wore also, a tri-colored sash, by which each of his officers was equally distinguished, while some were also ornamented with white and red sashes.

GARIBALDI AND LANGIEWICZ.

From La France.

We learn that the Dictatorship of LANGIEWICZ has been approved by the Polish Committee at Paris, and by Poles of every opinion. The object of the step is to give unity to the military operations, and to the political interests of the insurgent Government. We, moreover, learn a fact of the greatest interest, which shows the order of ideas which actuates the new Dictator. Gen. GARIBALDI having written to his former companion-in-arms a letter, in which, after congratulating him on his patriotism, he offered him the aid of his sword and devotion, LANGIEWICZ is said to have written a reply in terms of the deepest sympathy, and in which, after pointing out the state of opinion in Poland, he begs him not to come to Poland at present, as he stands in need of the support of all classes of the population, which his name might alarm by giving to the actual rising an exclusively revolutionary character. This fact is very significant. It proves that LANGIEWICZ, who has admitted military talents, also possesses incontestable political abilities.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SORROW.

OSBORNE, March 16, 1863.

MY LORD: I have received the commands of the Prince of Wales to express to your Lordship the deep concern his Royal Highness has experienced on becoming acquainted with the afflicting circumstances and loss of life which occurred in the city on the night of the illuminations.

His Royal Highness would be the last person in the country not to feel, as well as evince by every means in his power, sympathy on such an occasion, especially after the magnificent reception given to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their passage through the city, and the demonstrations of loyalty and affection which met them on every side. It will be an alleviation to His Royal Highness' distress to contribute in any way toward relieving the distress of those who have suffered when rejoicing only was the object, and His Royal Highness would therefore feel obliged by any further information your lordship would be good enough to furnish him with through me connected with the chief sufferers. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

W. KNOLLYS, Lieut.-Gen.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M. P.

Letter from John Bright.

Mr. PUTNAM, the publisher, has received the following letter from JOHN BRIGHT, acknowledging the receipt of a set of the *Rebellion Record*:

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1863.

* * * Your work is original in its character; it must be far more complete and accurate than any other history that has ever been written, and a hundred years hence it will be regarded as the most remarkable, and one of the most valuable works produced on your continent.

I hope, in its conclusion, it will have to tell of the entire uprooting of Slavery, and of the perfect restoration of a grand and purified Union.

You will have observed that in England a great change in opinion is taking place, or an opinion hitherto almost silent is being expressed. In every town great meetings are held to discuss the American question, and invariably resolutions are almost unanimously agreed to in favor of the North and Union, and the abolition of Slavery.

I hope we may soon have tidings of the progress of your Government in recovering the revolted States, and see some prospect of the great contest coming to a close. The divisions in the North create uneasiness here, as being calculated to weaken the President and to give fresh hope to the South. I hope with you they appear less formidable than to us, who look upon them from a distance.

Thanking you most sincerely for your handsome and valuable gift, and for the kind words you have inscribed in the first volume,

I am, with great respect, yours, most truly,
JOHN BRIGHT.

G. P. PUTNAM, Esq., New-York, U. S. A.

The Revolution in Greece.

A LETTER FROM REV. DR. KING.

From the Boston Traveller.

The following letter, from the well-known missionary, Dr. KING, has been handed to us for publication:

ATHENS, Feb. 24, 1863.

MY DEAR BROTHER: For three or four days past, we have been in almost constant fear of a collision of the soldiers here, ranged on the side of different political parties. The shops have all been closed since last Friday evening, and armed men are stationed in every corner, and seen in every direction. The cause of all this is, so far as I have been able to learn, the celebrated CANARIS—celebrated for having burned some Turkish ships near Scio, at the commencement of the Greek revolution in 1821.

A few days since the National Assembly convened here, appointed a Triumvirate to govern the country till such time as a king might be found in some part of Europe willing to accept the throne of Greece. This Triumvirate consisted of BULGARIS, RUFUS and CANARIS; and they were instructed to form a Ministry, and if they could not agree as to the persons to be appointed, the vote of two of the Triumvirs was to be considered as valid. CANARIS would not agree with the other two, and on Friday last he came to the National Assembly, mounted the rostrum, harangued the assembly, stating that he could not agree with his colleagues, and that he had therefore come to give in his resignation as a member of the Government. I was present and heard his speech, and considered his resignation as an omen of evil. Immediately after his resignation the other Triumvirs came in, and the names of the ministers they had appointed were read, and I thought they had been, for the most part, well chosen. But an opposing party soon made its appearance, and confusion followed, not only in the Assembly, but throughout the city. One of the sons of CANARIS, a military officer, flew to arms, and those under his command and his party, and took a station as was stated in one of the newspapers, near the prison. Another party opposed to him held the palace, and the National Guard were called out to preserve order; and to them we are owing, I believe, in a great measure, our safety in the midst of much confusion. Saturday evening, I think it was, another of the Triumvirs, Mr. RUFUS, sent in his resignation, and in consequence of this, the assembly considered the Triumvirate at an end, and yesterday they appointed one man as President of the Ministry, and six others as Ministers. With several of these I am acquainted, and I think the election has been well made.

The National Guard and the greater part of the soldiers, so far as I can learn, are on the side of the National Assembly, and CANARIS and his party, instead of gaining what they wished, will be put down, and so effectually as not to be able seriously to disturb the peace any more.

Some say that he is furnished with money from Bavaria, or some other part of Continental Europe, for the purpose of promoting some political measure—with how much truth, however, I do not know. Should it prove to be true, I shall not consider it as anything strange.

I have just heard from various sources, and I suppose there must be some foundation for the report, that last night some two hundred armed men came in from a neighboring village, or came near to Athens, for the purpose, as is supposed, of plunder, but finding the city properly guarded, retired without causing any damage.

In the midst of the great and awful struggle that is going on in our beloved country, and over which I often weep, the little trials of Greece seem to be comparatively hardly worth mentioning; but they may lead in the end to great overturnings in all these regions, and to great results connected with the progress of truth, and the coming of that Kingdom, which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE TONAWANDA.—An exterior view of the iron-clad Monitor *Tonawanda*, in the course of construction at our Navy-yard, affords very little idea of the strength of the ship. It is only by an inspection of the interior that the means and appliances being used to give strength to the vessel are to be seen. One of the usual modes of strengthening the hulls of wooden ships has been adopted—this is the placing of bars of iron diagonally along the entire frame, which act as braces. Over these large timbers are being laid, which, immediately below the deck beams, will, with the five inches of plating, form a thickness of over five feet. These timbers taper off as they reach the water-line, and there is not much of a thickness below it. The keel is five feet through, the different timbers composing it being bolted with copper bolts, an inch and a quarter in diameter, and long enough to be headed in both ends. They are driven with a sliding weight of 250 pounds. There will be a deck on a level with the top of the keel, under which most of the ship's stores will be carried. This will leave ample head-room for the officers' and seamen's quarters.—*Philadelphia Ledger, April 1.*

Orders from the War Department.

DEATH OF GEN. SUMNER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71.—With profound regret the General-in-Chief announces the decease of Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER, United States Army, at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 21st instant. Gen. SUMNER entered the army in March, 1819, and it was his fortune to be connected with all the stirring military events which occurred throughout the long period of his service. His indomitable energy and high-toned military spirit impelled him always to seek assignment to duty in the field. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican battles. Subsequently he commanded the Department of New-Mexico, and directed important campaigns against the restless tribes within its limits. At the commencement of the rebellion, being then a Colonel of cavalry, he was appointed Brigadier-General in the army, and was then ordered to command on the Pacific Coast. His last urgent entreaty, before departing to that distant station, was that he might be promptly recalled to take part in any conflict which might occur with the rebels in the neighborhood of the Capital. His ardent patriotism and martial fire would not permit him to rest until he was recalled, and assigned to a high command in the Army of the Potomac. The name of SUMNER is identified with nearly every fierce struggle in which that army has been engaged, and every page of history will perpetuate the fame of this noble soldier. His gallantry was acknowledged first by the commission of Major-General of Volunteers, and then by the brevet of Major-General on his army commission. Having been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, at his own request, after the battle of Fredericksburgh, he was assigned to command the Department of Missouri. While on the way to St. Louis to enter upon this important command, he who had escaped the dangers of so many battles fell suddenly a victim to disease. The regrets of the whole army go with him. He will be lamented and remembered, not for his soldierly traits alone, but for his generous and courteous bearing, the offspring of a true and noble nature. As appropriate military honors to the memory of the deceased General, the several posts within the Department of Missouri will fire thirteen minute guns, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and display the National flag at half-staff from the same hour until sunset, the day next after the receipt of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

RESPECTING DESERTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 72.—Commandants of regiments, battalions not included in regiments, independent companies or batteries and detachments, surgeons in charge of hospitals or detachments, and all persons in the military service commanding or controlling commissioned officers or enlisted men on special or detached service, will report upon the last day of each month to Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General of the United States, at Washington, D. C., the names of all deserters from their respective commands who have deserted since their last report or who have not previously been reported. These reports will be made in the form of descriptive lists, setting forth, in the case of each deserter, his name, rank, regiment or company, description, place of birth, residence, occupation, place of enlistment, date of last payment, amount of bounty due, date and place of desertion, and the place where he can probably be found, with such other remarks as may be pertinent in the matter, or may aid in the arrest and punishment of the offender. Where no desertions have taken place during the month, the regular form of descriptive lists will be forwarded, and the fact will be noted upon it. The lists will in all cases be made in duplicate—one copy will be forwarded direct to the Provost-Marshal General, and the other through the ordinary military channels to the Adjutant-General, at Washington, who will refer the same to the Provost-Marshal General. When lists are rendered by Surgeons, one copy will be sent direct to the Provost-Marshal General, and the duplicate through the regular channel to the Surgeon-General, who will refer the same to the Provost-Marshal General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The Affair at Brentwood.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 26, 1863.

The rebels made another break upon us yesterday, in the vicinity of Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville. Since the disaster at Franklin, early this month, portions of three regiments, most of which were lost at that time, have been stationed at Brentwood and the railroad bridge two miles beyond, comprising about 100 men each from the Twenty-second Wisconsin, Nineteenth Michigan, and Thirty-third Indiana.

About daylight yesterday morning, Gen. WHEELER's rebel cavalry made a dash into the town, surprising the 300 men, and making all but about 20 prisoners. A small number of the three hundred placed themselves in line of battle, and fired one volley into the rebel cavalry, which was returned by the enemy, resulting in the wounding of four men and the immediate surrender of those who were disposed to contest the thing. A large number of the officers and men were taken minus their uniforms, so dashing was the attack. As there was a large force at Franklin, the commander at Brentwood (Col. BLOODGOOD) did not deem it necessary to have a strong guard, and thus the surprise. The guns belonging to the few who made their way to Nashville were in a bad condition, several of them being covered with rust.

After our forces surrendered, the rebels destroyed the stockade, burned the bridge and tore up the track for about a mile. They piled the arms of their prisoners in wagons, and were making a circuitous route for Columbia. But just as they had succeeded in marching off their prisoners, Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, with detachments of the Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Michigan, and Fourth and Seventh Kentucky cavalry regiments, came up with the enemy and gave him battle, and secured the captured wagons and arms.

Quite a fight took place between the two cavalry forces, resulting in favor of Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, who pursued them five miles, when they were reinforced by several regiments under Gen. FORREST, who, in turn, drove back our troops under SMITH. Our forces were pursued back to the ground of the first encounter, where we were reinforced by three regiments of infantry, under Gen. MITCHELL in person, which event, probably, saved Gen. SMITH and toward a thousand cavalry from capture. During the engagement, Gen. SMITH burned our wagon train and ammunition wagons, to keep them from falling into the hands of the rebels.

Gen. MITCHELL left this city at 10 o'clock yesterday, with infantry, and arrived at Brentwood, distance nine miles, in two hours. As soon as Gens. MITCHELL and SMITH joined forces, they dashed upon the rebels, who retired in confusion.

Our loss may be summed up as follows, which is correct:

Taken at Brentwood	280
Taken subsequently	2
Killed	6
Wounded (including four officers)	34
Total	322

It is not known how many of the rebels were killed and wounded. The number will probably reach forty. In the dash of MITCHELL and SMITH, we succeeded in taking sixty-one prisoners. Not a shot was fired by either side. Gen. SMITH informed me that the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry behaved themselves splendidly. Their loss in the day's fight was three wounded.

This affair cuts off railroad and telegraphic communication between here and Franklin for a few days. It will be speedily attended to, however, as we have a large number of troops at Franklin.

It was decidedly a bold trick on the part of the rebels, as Brentwood is almost completely bounded by Federal forces. It is situated half way between Nashville and Franklin, both of which places are garrisoned with several thousand troops. Gen. STEDMAN was on the Nolensville pike with a large division, while a considerable force is stationed at Triune.

Slavery in Maryland.

A LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

From the Washington Star.

Among the most noteworthy papers to which the anomalous condition of the times has given birth, is the following letter from Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, himself a citizen of Maryland, it will be remembered, to Mr. RICHARD CHAMBERS, of the same State:

Mr. Richard Chambers, Greensborough, Caroline County, Maryland:

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 23d instant, asking whether it would not be better for us not to make the question of Emancipation in our approaching election.

If, as you assume, it was in our power to make or not to make the question, it might be profitable to debate with ourselves whether we would or would not make it. But when, in point of fact, it is not for us to say whether the question shall or shall not be made, it seems to me to be idle to discuss the policy of making it. The question is upon us, and all that we can do is to say on which side we shall range ourselves. To be debating whether it is better or worse for us to have it, is like debating whether the rain that is falling is needed.

I know indeed that too many of our friends are so afraid of the Slavery question, or rather are so terrified at the Secession howl of "Abolitionists," that they persuade themselves that they can dodge the issue, and can even join in the howl, without helping the Secessionists: but the war now drenching the land in blood, which is due to this timidity, should at least teach us that to cower before traitors and to adopt their slang, is alike inconsistent with patriotism and self-respect.

No one can doubt that, if the men of the South who dissented from Mr. CALHOUN's monstrous doctrines had stood up boldly against them, we should have extinguished them without violence. But, instead of making common cause against the nullifier, they joined in his war-cry against the North, which utterly drowned the feeble notes they attempted to utter for "the Union."

Such have been the disastrous results of attempting to dodge the Slavery question, which Mr. CALHOUN, as we find by his printed letters, since published, forced on the country. "Force the issue," he wrote to Mr. PERCY WALKER, and accordingly it was forced upon us. Let us meet it like men.

Yours, truly, M. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1863.

The Department of Missouri.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. CURTIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., March 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—I. The District of Kansas, Maj.-Gen. BLUNT commanding, is hereby modified as follows: To extend south to the Arkansas River; the eastern boundary line south of the Missouri River to be east line of the western tier of counties in Missouri, and such line prolonged to the southern boundary. Other Districts are modified, and commanders will report accordingly.

II. Maj.-Gen. F. J. HERRON will assume command of the Army of the Frontier.

III. The District of Southwest Missouri is extended southward to the Arkansas River, and Brig.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD is assigned to the command.

IV. The District of Rolla, Brig.-Gen. DAVIES commanding, never having been designated in orders, is described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the fifth principal meridian and the northern line of Washington County, Mo., thence west to the Gasconade River, thence up that stream to the western line of Pulaski County, thence south to the State boundary line between Arkansas and Missouri, thence east to the fifth principal meridian, thence north to the place of beginning. Other Districts concerned are modified accordingly.

V. Major W. M. DUNN, Judge Advocate, having reported for orders, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding.

By command of Maj.-Gen. CURTIS.

H. Z. CURTIS, Assistant Adjutant General.

LAW REPORTS.

Admiralty Decision—Pro Rata Freight—Cargo Sold at Intermediate Port.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

Joseph W. Sawyer et al. vs. The proceeds of the Brig Cuba and her Cargo.—This was a petition for the payment of freight out of the proceeds of a cargo of sugar. The *Cuba* was laden with sugar in Cuba for England. While proceeding on her voyage, she was captured by the rebel steamer Sumter and a prize crew was put on board. After she had been for some time in possession of the prize crew, she was retaken by her original master and crew. The prize crew were put in irons, and the vessel and cargo were brought into New-York on the 21st July, 1862. On the 23d of that month she was libeled for salvage by the master and crew, who had thus rescued her, and on the 14th September, 1862, a decree was made, awarding the libelants two-fifths of the value of both vessel and cargo for salvage, and directing the costs of the libelants to be paid from the other three-fifths. A *venditioni exponas* was issued for the sale of the vessel and cargo, and the parties in interest agreed to fix, and did fix, by stipulation, the value of the vessel at $1,500, and that of the cargo at $16,500. In fixing the value of the cargo, its value at New-York was ascertained, and from that value $1,500 was deducted as *pro rata* freight to New-York.

The owners of the vessel or their agent was ready to pay the amount of salvage and costs for which the vessel was liable, and some negotiations were had between the agent of the vessel and the agent of the underwriters on the cargo, (to whom the cargo had been abandoned after capture,) in respect to raising funds to pay the share of salvage and costs for which the cargo was held. It was, however, ascertained that the cargo was worth in New-York several thousand dollars more than it was worth in England—sugar at that time coming from England to New-York for sale—and no arrangement for raising funds for that purpose was consummated. It is quite apparent that the sagacious agent of the underwriters did not desire to make any arrangement to send the sugar forward, for it was well ascertained that, to do so under such circumstances, would entail a loss to his principals of $5,000 or $6,000. He did not, therefore, raise the funds to discharge the cargo, or make any offer which the agent of the owners of the *Cuba* could reasonably accept, and the cargo, after having remained in the *Cuba* for about three months, was sold by the Marshal. The vessel was also sold by the Marshal, and bid in by her owners.

In the meantime, the vessel, which at the time she came into New-York needed repairs, had been repaired, and the owners would have been ready and willing to take the cargo to England, if it had been discharged from arrest; but this, it is clear, was not what the interests of the then owners of the cargo required or their agent desired. The proof shows, that by the sale in New-York, the owners of the cargo, if they now pay $1,500 as *pro rata* freight, will gain $5,968 above the sum which would have been realized by the sale of the same sugars in England. This, the witness states, would be their net gain by the sale in New-York, from which it may be inferred, though it does not satisfactorily appear, that the freight payable on the delivery of the sugar in England was taken into account. The proceeds of the sugar were paid into Court—the salvage and costs were paid and the owners of the *Cuba* filed their petition for the payment of $1,500 for *pro rata* freight. The $1,500 thus claimed was detained in Court and the residue of the surplus proceeds paid to the agent of the underwriters.

It was proved that the use of the vessel for the three months she was detained, and during which time the cargo remained on board, was worth $800 per month; and it was insisted by the counsel for the petitioners that the $1,500 claimed might be allowed either as storage of the cargo, or as *pro rata* freight.

I do not think that this sum can be allowed as storage. The vessel was in custody of the Marshal, as well as the cargo, and no agreement was made for the payment of storage on board ship. The proof renders it probable, and the petitioners claim, that it was understood and expressed that the vessel would retain the cargo and deliver it in England, until it was ascertained that it would be more profitable to the underwriters to have the cargo sold in New-York, and although the defence and litigation in the salvage suit were at the instance and for the benefit of the underwriters, I think the case must be disposed of upon the question of the petitioners' right to freight.

It sufficiently appears that the ship-owners were willing to complete their voyage and earn their whole freights, and I do not consider that they were in fault in respect to the non-performance of their contract of affreightment. They might have raised money by the sale of a portion of the cargo, (if that had been absolutely necessary for that purpose,) and paid the salvage and costs chargeable on the cargo, and have then carried the remainder of the cargo to the port of original destination. They could then have recovered full freight as well on that part of the cargo sold as on that actually delivered, (the Augerona, 1 Dods 382,) and if they had insisted on taking that course, the agent of the underwriters would, undoubtedly, have deemed it for their interest to take the goods at New-York, and pay full freight, rather than have them carried to England.

There can be no doubt that the general rule in respect to the payment of *pro rata* freight is that freight, *pro rata itineris*, is not ordinarily due for goods delivered at an intermediate port, unless there has been a voluntary acceptance of the goods; and that such freight is not ordinarily due when there has been an acceptance from mere necessity occasioned by an overwhelming calamity or superior force. The question to be determined in the present case is therefore rather a question of fact than of law. The question is whether the contract of affreightment was not substantially dissolved by the consent of the Underwriters, who had become the owners of the cargo, and whether their agent, for the promotion of their interests, (having at the time very satisfactory reasons for believing that they would gain several thousand dollars by receiving the proceeds of the sale of the sugar in New-York, over and above the amount they could realize if the same was carried to England under the original contract of affreightment,) did not desire and in substance consent to receive the cargo there, by receiving the surplus after the salvage claim was satisfied.

The award of *pro rata* freight in ordinary cases is founded upon principles of justice and equity, when there has been no strict or full performance of the contract of affreightment and if the substance of the transaction in this case can be considered as a voluntary acceptance of the cargo at an intermediate port, the mere form of that transaction cannot exercise a controlling influence in respect to the rights of the ship-owner.

In this case the intelligent and discreet gentleman who represented the underwriters, knew that the sugars would bring their fair value at a sale by the Marshal, and that it was for the interest of his principals to have them so sold, and taking all the testimony together, and considering the deduction of $1,500 for *pro rata* freight, made from the estimated value of the sugar, I cannot but think that the sale by the Marshal was desired by him as a means of receiving the goods or their proceeds in the manner most beneficial to his principal; that it was, therefore, in substance, a voluntary acceptance of the cargo, and that this is a case in which the ship-owner is entitled to *pro rata* freight. If so entitled, he is, of course, to be paid out of the proceeds in the registry, for his demand for freight was a proper lien on the cargo, when arrested by the Marshal.

As the parties appear to have fixed the amount of *pro rata* freight at $1,500, and the contest on the hearing was only upon the right to it and not upon the amount claimed, there will be a decree for the payment of the $1,500 claimed.

For petitioners, Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant, Martin & Smith.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Augusta L. Van Tinsel vs. Charles Van Tinsel.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

The President, &c., of Meadville Theological School vs. Brookes et. al.—Judgment for plaintiffs.

In the matter of the Application of Chester Driggs.—Discharge granted.

Maille vs. Lord, Reid vs. Kelly.—Cases settled.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
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H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

News which we have from the Southwest this morning points to the possibility of the abandonment of the Mississippi by the rebels. Telegrams are said to have been received from Gen. Hurlbut at Memphis, Gen. Asboth at Columbus, and Gen. Dodge at Corinth, reporting that there is a heavy force of rebel cavalry on the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Florence, and that the rebels are constructing bridges and floats for crossing the Tennessee in that neighborhood—indicating either a movement of Bragg in that direction, or a movement of the Vicksburgh Army to join Bragg. Meantime, Gen. Grant appears to have given up the idea of capturing Vicksburgh by engineering strategy, and to have commenced preparations for its reaction in the regular way. He has succeeded in placing a battery of 84-pounder Parrotts in a position to reach the city easily, and was to have commenced a bombardment on the 27th ult., but was deterred by a storm. We learn from the Yazoo Pass Expedition that another attack on Fort Pemberton commenced on the 27th, but with what results is not known. It is thought that the attempt to gain the Yazoo in that direction will be abandoned.

Still later dispatches from the Mississippi state the belief that all the expeditions, including the one down the Yazoo Pass, have returned, or are returning, to Young's Point. The Memphis *Bulletin* has a report that Gen. Grant's battery of Parrotts opposite Vicksburgh has succeeded in silencing a rebel battery on the opposite shore. The rebel gunboat *Vicksburgh* has been captured by Admiral Farragut, she having broken from her moorings in a storm and floated down the river.

The Government has been taking up all the boats upon which it could lay its hands in the Ohio and Mississippi, and sending them to Gen. Grant, for what purpose is not certainly known.

We learn from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, of a brilliant skirmish which took place at Woodbury, on the 15th inst. An expedition, consisting of infantry and cavalry, started with the intention of fighting a rebel force, 600 strong, at that place. The infantry succeeded in surrounding the rebel camp; but the cavalry, being too eager, dashed in and frightened the foe so that a great portion of them succeeded in escaping. A number, however, were killed and wounded, and some thirty were captured, together with fifty horses, a number of mules, four wagons, and the entire rebel camp. Our loss was only one man wounded. Another skirmish took place at Carthage on the 2d, in which twenty-five rebels were captured. The rebels are said to be erecting fortifications at Palmyra.

Everything is reported quiet with the Army of the Potomac, if we except a heavy storm of wind and snow—the only episode of interest being the capture of a rebel scouting party of twelve men a few days ago at Catlett's Station. The rebel cavalry commanders, Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee, are said to be at Culpepper with some 2,500 men. The only rebel forces between Washington and the Rappahannock, are Moseby's guerrillas.

Gen. McClellan's preliminary report of the Seven Days' battles on the Peninsula is published in the Times this morning.

A list of the Major and Brigadier-Generals whose nominations were confirmed by the Senate in the special session, officially revised and corrected, will be found in another column.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Gold bill was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill providing $4 per month for the families of drafted men, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report complete. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

In the Assembly, Mr. T. C. Fields, rising to a question of privilege, proposed to offer a resolution, instructing the Callicot Committee to admit certain evidence ruled out by the majority of the Committee. The Speaker ruled the question as not a privileged one, and refused to receive the resolution. The point was debated at considerable length, and finally the decision of the Chair was sustained, 48 to 33. The Assembly then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., we receive interesting news from the Isthmus, and from Central and South America. The treasure list of the *Northern Light* is a very light one. News had reached Aspinwall from Greytown, by the British steamer *Tamar*, that the Government of Nicaragua had seized all the steamers, warehouses, provisions and other property belonging to the Nicaragua Transit Company, on the ground that the Company had violated their contract, and thus forfeited it. It was understood in Aspinwall that the default in the Company was in the non-payment of five or six thousand dollars due the Government. An agent of the Company had arrived at Aspinwall to ask assistance in the matter from United States ships of war. A full statement of the circumstances attending the seizure will be found in the deposition of the agent, given in our correspondent's letter. It was considered doubtful whether the passengers coming down from San Francisco would be allowed to cross Nicaragua, in which case they would be compelled to proceed to Panama. There was no later news from Bogota. All intercourse had ceased between New-Granada and Ecuador, in consequence of the unfriendly action of the latter against Mosquera. There were some apprehensions of a war. News from Guatemala and Salvador is to the 12th ult. President Carrera, of Guatemala, had reached his capital after his defeat and retreat, with some 3,000 men, leaving 1,500 men as a corps of observation near the frontier. He lost in the battle of the 24th of February at least 600 men. It was thought that a settlement would be made between the two Governments. Nicaragua had suspended friendly relations with Salvador. The news from the States further South—Peru, Bolivia, Chili, etc.—is without importance.

The election in Connecticut takes place tomorrow; and the following are the tickets which are in nomination:

	Repub. Union.	Copperhead Dem.
Governor	W. A. Buckingham.	T. H. Seymour.
Lieut.-Governor	Roger Averill.	J. A. Hovey.
Sec. of State	J. Hammond Trumbull.	J. H. Hoyt.
Treasurer	G. W. Coite.	A. L. Kidston.
Comptroller	L. W. Cutler.	L. E. Baldwin.

A very moderate business was transacted in Flour and Wheat on Saturday; prices were quite firm. Coin was in more request, and closed buoyantly. Pork was rather freely purchased, while other kinds of provisions, as well as groceries, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Oils, Metals, Tobacco, and Naval Stores were quiet. Cotton was depressed and lower. Tallow and foreign Wool were more sought after, the latter chiefly on speculation. Limited freight engagements were effected; with 461 vessels of all classes in port.

Latest Aspects of the War.

Hooker, Rosecrans, Grant, Banks, and Hunter—these are the five commanders to whom the whole country has been looking with the highest hope and the greatest eagerness ever since the beginning of the year. Each of the three officers first named commands a first-class army, both as regards magnitude and efficiency. The army and navy under Banks, and the army and navy under Hunter, both come under the category of great, though not first-class forces. Each of the three chief armies—that of the Potomac, that of Tennessee, and that of Mississippi—fought a great battle in December last: Fredericksburgh, on the 13th; Vicksburgh, on the 27th, and Murfreesboro on the 31st and two following days—the two former being repulses, and the latter one of the most valuable victories of the war. Gen. Banks has accomplished nothing since he and his troops arrived in New-Orleans in December last; nor has Gen. Hunter attempted or accomplished anything since he took command in South Carolina. Hooker has spent his time and strength since Fredericksburgh, in reorganizing and disciplining his army, which was much damaged by the severe campaigns of 1862. Rosecrans has chosen to remain on the defensive for three months, probably not feeling strong enough, under circumstances that have existed, to achieve such a decided victory as his next battle should be. Grant has labored harder than any other General in the service since the year began. He had probably the most difficult job to do, and one that could less afford to wait than any of the others. He has kept his army actively at work, and has shown himself a man of remarkable expedients, even though fortune has decided that those expedients should not be crowned with success.

We now enter on the second quarter of the year; and we suppose the impression is universal that before that quarter closes Hooker will have fought Lee, Rosecrans will have fought Bragg, and Grant will have fought Pemberton—that Hunter will have fought Beauregard, and Banks will have marched upon Port Hudson. At every one of these points we look and pray for success; and if we enjoy it at all of them—if we capture Richmond, Chattanooga, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and Charleston, the war will be materially changed in its scope and bearings, if not in its character; and the rebellion will certainly then enter, if it has not already entered, upon its last stage. Even if, in these five battles, we meet with the same ratio of success which we met with in the battles of December—if we win say two out of the five—if we capture Chattanooga and Charleston, or Richmond and Vicksburgh, or if Banks takes Port Hudson, and Burnside penetrates East Tennessee—if at any two of these points we are victorious, the Confederacy will receive very staggering blows indeed. We do not believe the capture of Richmond would end the war, nor even, perhaps, the capture of all the five points we have named; but, if this would not end the war, it would certainly make the conscription unnecessary.

Every man, of course, has his speculations as to the likelihood of success of each of our Generals. Many have faith in Hooker, with his army of veterans; many believe in Rosecrans, the invincible; thousands have undiminished confidence in Grant, who has shown himself possessed of both strategy and dash; while others look for our first and most striking success from our iron-clads at Charleston. It is one of the best signs of the times just now that there *is* such a general public confidence in our leading commanders. Nine out of ten men all over the country have confidence in Hooker, Rosecrans *and* Grant; while all the other active officers are as well sustained as their works deserve. The terrible and damaging bickerings that raged a year ago about McClellan, Fremont and Buell have all passed away. They have retired with the men who were the subjects of them; and, fortunately, the successors of those men in office have not fallen heir to the legacy of their strifes.

The nation awaits with faith and courage, and with a fortitude that no fortune can daunt, the issue of the great battles which are likely to be fought by our armies in this and the ensuing months. If it please God to to try still further our faith, may He also give us strength; and if it please Him to crown our arms with victory, the jubilant nation will ascribe to His name the glory.

A Lost Army.—Does anybody in New-York, Washington or Arkansas know what has become of the very considerable Union army which operated with such brilliancy in Western Arkansas in the closing months of last year? Five or six months ago that army was hewing its way down through that State in a style which startled all observers; and the rebels fled before it after a no less wonderful fashion. When it had chased them over the Boston Mountains and down to and across the Arkansas River, our men took an hour's sleep upon their arms, but woke up to learn that the sleepless skedaddlers were nearly a hundred miles off, at Arkadelphia, and were still flying. Immediately that Blunt, with his Homeric heroes, had achieved these feats, he was removed from command of the conquering army—probably on the theory that he had done as much as one man should do for his country—and a gentleman of the name of Schofield reigned in his stead. Since then, that is, since the early part of December, we have heard hardly a word from the Arkansas Union army. Some might think it had been sent to reinforce Rosecrans or Grant; but this is not the case. It is still somewhere in the farther West, in Southern Missouri or Arkansas, we believe. What it is doing, or what Schofield means it shall do, it is hard to say; and we doubt if even Gen. Halleck could tell.

We think we could indicate what should have been done with it some time ago. It should have been sent down the Arkansas River as far as the capital of the State; and if there were no more fighting to do—and we do not imagine there would have been any more—it should have gone to work reëstablishing the authority of the Government over Arkansas. We know the roads out there are bad, the forage scarce, and there are bears, if not lions, in the way; but the heroes of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Buren, would smile at such obstacles.

We could almost hope the telegraphic story we published yesterday were true, that Price and Kirby Smith were gathering the rebels of Arkansas for an attack upon our dormant forces there. It would at least wake them up, and we have no doubt they would give the rebels as sound a thrashing as they ever got in Arkansas—where they never got anything *but* thrashings.

The Plotters with Foreign Ministers.

If there is any one reason why the people of the Northern States are determined to persist in the prosecution of the war, it is that there should be no dismemberment of the country, no hostile nation set down by our side within the limits which we have always admitted for the American people. Thus far not even the boldest Copperhead has dared to declare himself in favor of such a dismemberment. Even Vallandigham, while proclaiming himself in favor of peace, was careful to declare that he was "for peace to save the Union." It was not safe even for him, speaking as he was, in the very den of the Copperheads in this City, to announce himself in favor of a division of the country.

We have not for ourselves fully credited these disclaimers of theirs. We have believed that there were not a few among the leaders who desired to see the rebellion succeed, and the country dismembered by that success; and the dispatch of Lord Lyons about them confirms us in that belief. Lord Lyons, it must be remembered, conversed with these men on peculiar terms. With any one of their countrymen, not affiliated with them, they would naturally talk guardedly, and be very careful that such a purpose, if they had it, should be kept completely veiled. With him they manifestly spoke more freely. They felt as by instinct that he was one with whom they sympathized, from whom they hoped for countenance and help. And the impression left upon Lord Lyons' mind by his conferences with the "conservative leaders," as he calls them, was that they desired "to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether."

This was in November last. Great changes have doubtless taken place since then, and if we could look over Lord Lyons' shoulder as he writes his dispatches to Earl Russell at the present time, we should see that he was fully cognizant of the change. But these leaders, of whom he spoke, have not changed. They are still desirous for peace, even though the Southern States are lost entirely. If any proof is needed of this, look at the resolutions passed by the Democratic General Committee at Mozart Hall a few days ago, declaring that "the masses of the American people, throughout this whole land, are now offering up their daily and heartfelt prayers for peace, and demanding that this most unnecessary, most ineffectual, most devastating and most cruel war of modern times, shall be brought to a close," (a vile slander upon the American people, but speaking the sentiments of those who passed it,) and that the conflict is one "which the awakened judgment of a Christian and civilized people emphatically condemns." There is not a word here of saving the Union, of avoiding the dismemberment of the country. It is a bold declaration of their desire for peace, whether the Southern Confederacy is to reap the benefits of that peace or not.

Who were these "leaders of the Democratic party" who "sought interviews with Lord Lyons," and betrayed to him this desire, which "it was not thought prudent to avow," perhaps we shall never know. Lord Lyons will hardly make their names known, and the Copperheads themselves will be slow—very slow—to claim the honors of it. But if we do not absolutely know, at least, we can all of us suspect who they were. From the indications he furnishes, almost any one can decide who are the men who were willing "to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether," and who, if "their party were in power," would be willing to "accept an offer of mediation, if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities."

As between these men and that party, who declare that "not an inch of the old territory of the Republic must be given up, and that foreign intervention in any shape must be rejected and resented," what loyal man can hesitate? We rejoice that there is among loyal men so hearty an acceptance of this latter declaration, and we rejoice yet more that the voice of the army comes speaking in no uncertain tone upon this point. Whoever here at home may choose to follow those leaders who made so disgraceful an exhibition of themselves to Lord Lyons, there is no division among the soldiers on this question. From the Rappahannock and the bloody banks of Stones River, from those who press the siege of Vicksburgh, those who wait for the bursting of the fiery storm over Savannah or Charleston, and those in whose ears still rings the cannonade of Port Hudson, there comes but one united, earnest, almost fierce outcry against those traitors who would divide our starry banner, and call upon foreign Powers to help them rend it.

A Tragical Romance of the War.—Judge-Advocate Gen. Holt, by a simple recital of the facts connected with a Union expedition into Northern Georgia, and the capture and subsequent sufferings of those engaged in it, has made out a tragic tale of thrilling interest. It appears that just one year ago, the late Gen. Mitchel set on foot an expedition to destroy the communications on the Georgia State Railroad, between Atlanta and Chattanooga. It was one of those bold designs in which the mind of Gen. Mitchel was fertile. Judge Holt says, that "the expedition, in the daring of its conception, had the wildness of a romance; while in the gigantic and overwhelming results which it sought, and was likely to accomplish, it was absolutely sublime." By a circumstance that could not be known or foreseen, and the details of which are given in the report in another column, the expedition was baulked, and the two dozen men engaged in it were dispersed to the woods, where they were hunted down by bloodhounds, and all taken prisoners. Now commenced the worst barbarism of the rebels, and now, and to the end, was shown the perfect heroism of our men. One Spartan lad of eighteen, from Ohio, was tortured in a manner that would have done discredit to Spain three hundred years ago; but his fortitude under suffering was greater even than their atrocity; and after great vicissitudes, he has lived to receive honors at the hands of the President in behalf of the country. The men were thrust into a negro jail and subjected to sufferings compared with which those of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta were light, and a few days reduced them to the verge of death. Their leader, Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, was hung at Atlanta; and seven others of them were carried to Knoxville and hung in the most revolting manner. "They died," says Judge Holt, "as all true soldiers of the Republic should die in the presence of its foes." The remaining prisoners, now reduced to fourteen, learning that they also were to be hung, formed a plan to escape from the jail, which they carried into execution. Six of these, after long and painful wanderings, succeeded in reaching our lines; of the fate of two of them nothing is known; and the remaining six were recaptured and taken to Richmond, where they were confined in a wretched dungeon until a few days since, when they were exchanged; and they have lived to make depositions and testify to these facts before the Judge-Advocate General in Washington. "Thus," says Judge Holt, "at the end of eleven months, terminated their pitiless persecutions; persecutions begun and continued amid indignities and sufferings on their part, and atrocities on the part of their traitorous foes, which illustrate far more faithfully than any human language could express it, the demoniac spirit of a revolt, every throb of whose life is a crime against the very race to which we belong."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Hostility of Monarchists and Aristocrats to Our Country—The Democratic Leaders Responsible for it—Recent Diplomatic Correspondence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, March 31, 1863.

The almost universal hostility of the monarchists and aristocrats of England and France to our country, and their general desire to see it dismembered, is due rather to the blustering threats of our Democratic demagogues in times past, than to the innate repugnance of those classes to republican institutions. Our vast empire and unprecedented progress, our already great and rapidly augmenting population, power and wealth, would not of themselves have awakened fears of us as an aggressive military Power, but for the eternal bluster and blather of Pro-Slavery demagogues, and the actual aggressions made by them upon Mexico. It is a familiar historical fact, and must be known to the statesmen of England at least, that this American bluster and spirit of aggression had its origin with, and has ever been confined to, the Pro-Slavery party, Northern as well as Southern. The Slavery extensionists have ever hated England with a bitterness only second to that cherished by them for New-England; and their hatred of the French, Germans and Italians, on account of their abhorrence of Slavery, was only less warm and active than that indulged toward England, because intercourse with them was less frequent.

In the thirty years prior to the present rebellion there was not a whisper of war with England, or France, or Spain, which did not originate in slaveholding jealousy, or slaveholding lust of territorial expansion. The poor panders of the oligarchy in the Free States, the doughfaces, found their account in reëchoing the slaveholding hatred of England, among a brave and prosperous people who still cherished some remains of revolutionary bitterness toward that country, as well as among our Irish fellow-citizens, who can never forget the ages of oppression to which their native land has been subjected by the relentless power of Britain. To stir these smouldering embers of national animosity is the congenial work of demagogues, and it has ever served to gloss over and to conceal from the Northern populace the mainspring of all such agitations, which was never aught else than slaveholding ambition.

So true is this, that the Northern demagogues were never allowed to ride the war-horse unless the interests of Slavery were to be served by it. When Texas was to be acquired, and when Mexico was to be subjugated and partitioned or annexed, the Northern dogs of war were set on, and told to "prepare the hearts of the people for war"—with England, if necessary. But when the Mexican acquisitions were wrested from the Slave power, and converted into free territory, the Southern leaders grew conservative, and their Northern allies followed their example. It then became their policy to break up the Union, and, as a means to that end, to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations.

Strange to say, the governing classes of England and France have fallen into the snare, and have embraced their time-honored enemies. They have turned against the classes and parties in this country who were ever the friends of peace with all nations, and they have taken to their bosoms the demagogues whose stock in trade has been to threaten them with war, and to fire the American heart with animosity toward them.

This ominous conjunction is the more remarkable from the fact that while one party to it has been distinguished for its hostility to Slavery, the other avowedly seeks to break up the American Union, in order that it may reopen the African Slave-trade, as the corner-stone of the new political edifice! The type of Anti-Slavery sentiment in England and France has heretofore corresponded to that of Garrison and Phillips, while the views and avowed purposes of the Southern traitors is only matched by the diabolism which reigns in Dahomey!

Apropos, I perceive among the latest news from England a letter from Earl Russell, in which he reëchoes the pettifogging criticism upon the President's Emancipation Proclamation, that it professes to emancipate all the slaves in places where the United States authorities cannot exercise any jurisdiction nor make emancipation a reality, but leaves Slavery untouched in States and districts where the National Government possesses complete control. This paltry and, I must say, contemptible criticism, is none the more respectable for having been repeated by Lord Russell. He cannot claim the merit of originality in giving it to the world, since it was about as well stated by the astute genius of some American witling, perhaps Cox or Vallandigham, or the New-York *World*. But, by whomsoever originated, it is simply stupid, and argues gross ignorance or great insincerity. The Proclamation of freedom to the slaves of the rebels is avowedly and necessarily placed upon the ground of a military expedient. Its object was to cripple the rebellion—to deprive it of resources, and of men, and to add to those of the Government. Then is Lord Russell so weak as to believe that such a proclamation should strike equally at Slavery in the loyal and the disloyal States? Or is he so silly as to suppose that his pettifogging quibble can deceive any intelligent man on either side of the Atlantic? If a rebellion should break out in Ireland, would Lord Russell, as a matter of course, suspend the *habeas corpus* in London, or seize and confiscate the estates of the Scottish nobles? Furthermore, would it be in the power of the British Government to seize and confiscate in the districts of Ireland which may be supposed to be in armed insurrection, until the insurgents were overthrown? An English statesman ought to know that slaves, being rational beings, are capable of understanding the meaning of the proclamation, which has been sown broadcast over the South by the rebels themselves. Its publication serves in a large degree to execute it, by rendering slaves dissatisfied, and by inspiring them with the hope of deliverance. Thousands of slaves are daily flocking to our standards, and the rebels estimate their losses in this respect at more than a hundred thousand.

As to the districts not included in the proclamation, Lord Russell was aware, when he penned his jesuitical quibble, that the President and Congress had proposed to buy every slave at a fair price. His sneaking appeal to the prejudices of the Abolitionists of England, therefore, in the concluding sentence of the letter, in which he says, "I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition," is equally false and contemptible. When a Lord, however descended, stoops to the tricks of a demagogue and a political charlatan, he only degrades himself to that level, but his name cannot give dignity or truth to trickery and falsehood.

I regret to see in the same batch of English diplomatic correspondence, that Lord Lyons, writing from Washington, Nov. 17, reiterates the falsehood of the Secessionists, that "all hopes of the reconstruction of the Union appears to be fading away, even from the minds of those who most ardently desire it." This will be news to the American people. I will venture to say that his lordship never heard the sentiment from three men in America whose loyalty can be trusted. He may have heard it from the Copperhead traitors in Congress, and out of Congress, but never from a man with the soul of a patriot in him. It is very clear from this letter of Lord Lyons, that although he thinks England has nothing to fear from a restoration of the Union, his hopes turn in the opposite direction; and that he gives his ear to the traitors among us who desire to break up the Union, rather than to the honest men who mean to preserve it.

Spectator.

TREATMENT AND DIET OF SICK SOLDIERS.

Their Daily Fare in Hospital—Its Excellence and Variety—The Admirable Arrangements for their Comfort—The Army Medical Staff.

An interesting and very gratifying series of statements have been issued from the Department of Surgeon-General Hammond, giving very ample information on the subject of the diet and treatment of the soldiers in the different army hospitals. The statements have been published in tabular form, and we have great satisfaction in making a digest of the facts recorded.

Our attention is first attracted by the variety of articles included in the Convalescent Soldier's Mess, and the liberal dietary scale on which provisions are supplied. "Full Diet" in the Hospital includes such solids and luxuries as fresh beef, or mutton, bacon or beef recently corned, pork, fish, bread, beans, potatoes and other vegetables, rice, hominy or Indian meal, coffee, tea, sugar, milk, butter, flour, molasses, vinegar, dried fruit and pickles. Fresh beef or mutton is furnished four times a week—one pound to each man—viz.: on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; bacon, pork or corned beef on Monday and Wednesday; of the former (bacon and pork) one half pound, and of corned beef, one pound daily to each patient. One pound per day is the allowance of bread; 1.60 ounces of rice, hominy or Indian meal; 4-5th ounce of coffee; ⅓th ounce of tea; 2.20 ounces of sugar, and 1 ounce of butter, four times a week. Potatoes and other vegetables are measured out on an equally liberal scale; and dried fruit is issued twice a week. For "half diet," the allowance of such articles as bread, rice, sugar, coffee, tea and butter is the same as for "full diet;" the patient's allowance of meat being limited to one-half the full ration, and fresh beef being the only kind of meat allowed. "Low diet" is on a perceptibly lower scale than half diet; but differs little in its essential compounds. "Chicken diet," "milk diet," and "beef-tea diet," each explain themselves by their simple nomenclature; the number of articles in each of the classes being exceedingly limited, while the quantities are on a scale as liberal as the wants of the patients can possibly require. Such articles as brandy, cinnamon, chocolate, cocoa, bottled porter, nutmegs, ginger, whisky, and sherry wine, are furnished by medical purveyors.

We have given the quantities of the prime articles which go to make up the patient's full diet. We will now select two days of the week—Sunday and Thursday—for an illustration of what constitutes the hospital meals in this class. First as to Sunday:

Breakfast—Coffee, 1 pint; bread, 6 ounces; butter, 1 ounce; hominy, 2 ounces; molasses, 0.32 gills.

Dinner—Beef soup, 1 pint; meat, 12 ounces; bread, 4 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; other vegetables, 4 ounces.

Tea—Tea, 1 pint; bread, 6 ounces; cold meat, 2 ounces.

This, it must be admitted, is a very satisfactory Sunday bill of fare. Turn now to Thursday:

Breakfast—Coffee, 1 pint; bread, 6 ounces; butter, 1 ounce; Indian meal, boiled, 2 ounces; molasses, 0.32 gills.

Dinner—Semi-stewed beef, 12 ounces; beef-soup, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces; potatoes, 8 ounces; other vegetables, 4 ounces.

Tea—Tea, 1 pint; bread, 6 ounces; cold meat, 2 ounces.

The half diet for these and other days is in proportion, admirable as to the nutritious nature of the articles supplied and the variety which marks it. In one of the returns made by the Surgeon-General we find a table of articles of full diet, not issued daily, designed to facilitate the preparation of hospital provision returns for five and ten days.

As an illustration of the quantities of certain articles, not including bread, required, say for ten Sundays, for 1,000 patients, we quote the following figures, which will, in part, illustrate the nature and extent of the provisioning of a full regiment of invalids:

Fresh beef or mutton	6,000 lbs.
Bacon	1,000 lbs.
Corned beef	2,000 lbs.
Pork	500 lbs.
Fish	750 lbs.
Beans	89 qts.
Potatoes	5,625 lbs.
Butter	375 lbs.
Dried fruit	562 lbs.
Pickles	187 lbs.

If to this we add a pound of bread *per diem* for each man, we shall have a stock of provisions good only for ten days, and yet weighing in all about 27,000 pounds. And if, again, to this is added the daily allowance of sugar, tea, coffee, &c., we shall have increased the gross weight of the ten days' supply to nearly 30,000 pounds, or about 15 tons.

When the Sanitary Commission made its first report on the condition of the army, embracing the first nine months of the war, the English journals, professional as well as others, were compelled to acknowledge that the facts presented, exhibited not only an organization for sanitary ends most creditable to the Government and the Commission immediately concerned, but one which ought to be an example for the older nations of Western Europe. We are satisfied that statistics would now (eighteen months later) show a still greater proportionate improvement in the physical condition of the army in the field, as well as in the treatment of the inmates of the army hospitals.

Turning for a moment from the tables before us, we find that the instructions issued by the Surgeon-General to the various Medical Inspectors, contain the amplest provision for the thorough observance of the regulations for protecting the health of troops in barracks, camps and transports, for securing the sanitary condition of the hospitals, and for proper attendance on the sick and wounded. The number of men in barracks, guard-rooms and military prisons; the drainage of the buildings thus used, and the rations supplied to the men, all come under the Inspector's notice, and where evils are found to exist, he at once makes his report with the view to the adoption of remedial or precautionary measures. The same special and strict medical surveillance is kept by the Inspectors, over the hospitals, in the matter of medicines and medical comforts, stores, surgical equipments and instruments, the state of discipline of the hospital, &c., &c. Equally rigid rules are applied by the Surgeon-General to camps, field hospitals and transports. Whatever may have been the occasional or accidental failures of the Department to meet such terrible exigencies as arose out of some of the peninsular battles, there is no longer room to doubt that the Army Medical Staff is now thoroughly organized, and in the promptness and efficiency with which it discharges its duties entirely beyond the reach of impeachment.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Democratic Party—Conference of Tammany Politicians—Some Steps to be Retraced—The Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' Rest—A Large Amount of Business Done in the Assembly—The State Tax, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, April 3, 1863.

A conference of Tammany politicians was recently held in this city, at which, in view of the exigencies of the party, and the Wood-Mozart movements, it was agreed that the council fires of that section of the Democratic party should once more be lit, and that, too, at an early day. Therefore, as soon as, if not before, the Legislature has adjourned, there will be a grand gathering at Old Tammany. Its principal object will be to place the party right before the country, by retracing the steps taken in following after Wood, and, if possible, save Gov. Seymour from the consequences of the damaging contact with the chief of Copperheads, and the infusion of the treasonous doctrines of Brooks, Burr & Co. More than one month ago, I predicted that the Democratic party—at least this section of it—by the time the Legislature adjourned, would change its front and tone, and come out for the war and the Government, and against the rebellion. This is about to prove true; and I expect before long to see the Seymour party claiming to be the only true war party. Things have for some time been shaping to this end, and the Wood party will be left to do what mischief they can, as a faction, in sympathy with the rebellion.

The "Soldiers' Home" bill had its third reading in the House to-day, out of its regular order. It was introduced early in the session by Mr. Loutrel, and it is to the credit of the House that it received the assent of all the members. The favorable action of the Senate is not doubted, and when it takes its place, as it will, on the statute book, it will be a measure to which not only this Legislature, but the entire State, can recur with unmixed satisfaction. The Institution cannot fail to stand first among those that reflect lustre on the State. Mr. Loutrel is entitled to much praise for the early and unabated interest he has taken in the bill.

The "Soldiers' Rest" is incorporated by a bill appropriating $100,000 to objects indicated by the title. It passed the House unanimously.

After the reading of the journal in the House, this morning, the Speaker stated that one hundred bills were ready for a third reading, and that the coöperation of all the members, by attention, and by distinct and prompt responses, the most of them could be read to-day. Now, whoever knows anything about it, knows that to read one hundred bills, even by the short process, and call the ayes or nays on each, in one day, is a great thing to do, and the feat accomplished is conclusive evidence of business capacity in the Speaker's and Clerk's desk of the very highest character. The reading commenced at 10½, and by the hour of adjournment—1.45—between fifty and sixty bills had received their third reading. Should the reading continue this evening, the whole number will be read.

Last year the rate of the State tax was 4¾ mills. In his annual report, Comptroller Robinson estimated the forthcoming tax at the rate of 2½ mills. This reduction, it is now certain, will not be realized; so far from it, the prospect is that the rate will be increased. There are before the Legislature bills appropriating money which, should they all pass, would raise the rate of taxation to at least 8 mills, or nearly twice the highest previous rate. While all these bills will not probably pass, it is scarcely to be hoped that the rate will be kept within the last year's rate. The Senate bill providing bounties to soldiers and support to their families, provides for raising three millions by direct taxation. In addition to this, it is contemplated in the House, I believe, to make still further provision by taxation.

The necessity for scrutinizing the numerous bills pending, appropriating money, is apparent. The Supply bill, during its passage through the House was increased $19,350. These accretions, liable to be increased in the Senate, were in small amounts, and probably not in excess of previous years, but it is these small sums that make up the large amounts. I think we may make up our minds to at least equal, if not increased, taxation the present, as compared with the past year.

The Susquehanna Railroad bill will receive the Governor's sanction, if it has not already. It appropriates $500,000. The bill appropriating $75,000 to the Sodus Bay Railroad, the sickliest of all sickly concerns, though lost once, passed the Senate to-day.

In the Senate, Mr. Dean's Gold Speculation bill, from the House, was reported, and will come up at an early day.

The act just passed in the Senate, providing for taking the votes of soldiers in the field, is, on the whole, the bill of the session. It is a measure on which a difference of opinion is a necessary consequence. Its passage in the House is not, I presume, as yet an assured fact.

The Senate, after spending some time on the third reading of bills, among others, passing the New-York County tax levy, took up the bill appropriating $500,000 for improving the defences of New-York Harbor.

It was expected that the Select Committee in the Senate having the Broadway bill in charge, would to-day report, but that expectation was not realised. It is understood that nothing satisfactory can be ascertained concerning some ten or twelve of the corporators named in the bill. What course the committee have concluded on, in that regard, is not known. It certainly is not a fact calculated to confer strength, but would seem to prove the assertion that fictitious names or the names of persons next to fictitious, but really *aliases* for George Law, have been inserted for a characteristic purpose.

The bill itself has had a chill—whether of a temporary or permanent character, remains to be seen. Its passage through the Senate was, I believe, limited to four days; it has been upwards of two weeks, and its passage, though claimed for a tolerable certainty, is disputed to say the least. After that will come the House. Sufficient unto the day, &c.

When the bill relative to licenses in New-York was under discussion in the House yesterday, a good deal of underground history came out. Mr. O'Brien charged that the motive at the bottom of a certain amendment offered by Mr. T. C. Fields, was to increase the emoluments of the Corporation-Attorney, which was a purely selfish one, in so far as Mr. Fields expected to occupy the bureau that would be directly benefited.

Mr. Hughes said that the bill was a monstrosity, to centralize power in the City in a few hands for aggrandizement.

When the Unsafe Building bill was up, Mr. T. C. Fields came back on Mr. O'Brien rough-shod—repudiated the idea that he would take the petty place of Deputy District-Attorney; his abilities, he hoped, were not as poor as that. He had been charged with many things, and like Warren Hastings, sometimes thought he might be guilty; but when conscience and judgment resumed their functions, he felt secure in his own rectitude. Mr. Fields was particularly earnest, particularly eloquent and particularly indignant, and on Mr. O'Brien, particularly severe. It was among Mr. Fields' best efforts; but Mr. O'Brien, it is understood, still adheres to what he said.

The bill clothing the Clerk of the House with the powers of Speaker, so far as maintaining order and enforcing the rules is concerned, until a Speaker has been duly chosen, called out an energetic debate. Mr. Dean denounced it as in direct conflict with the Constitution, in which position he was supported by other gentlemen, Mr. Prindle, of Chenango, taking the opposite ground. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 4.

BILLS PASSED.

The Land Grant bills for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Incorporating the Long Island Oil Company.

The Bushwick-avenue and South Seventh-street, Brooklyn Improvement bills.

The Gold bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill providing $4 per month for the families of drafted men, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report complete.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 4.

Mr. T. C. Fields rose to a question of privilege relating to the Special Committee to investigate charges against a member of this House. Those charges were presented by him, (Mr. F.,) and in the investigation the Committee had ruled in such a manner that he now came before the House for the purpose of having the Committee instructed in regard to the admission of evidence. He therefore sent to the chair a preamble and resolution, which, before being read, the Speaker stated that Mr. Fields asked unanimous consent to offer the preamble and resolution.

Mr. Fields (interrupting) said he did not ask unanimous consent, but demanded it as a matter of right, under a privileged question.

The Chair decided that it was not a privilege, and therefore, the resolution could only be entertained by unanimous consent.

Mr. Fields appealed from the decision. He said it was a novel thing for a Speaker against whom charges were pending to remain in the chair and rule in his own favor.

The Speaker said, in explanation, that he made this ruling with less diffidence because that decision was in the hands of the House, and could be overruled, if erroneous.

Mr. Fields proceeded to argue the appeal. Parliamentary usages allowed, and seemed to require, the Speaker, when charges were preferred against him, to vacate the Chair during their consideration. It was unheard of, that a Speaker, under such circumstances, persisted in retaining the Chair, and ruling to screen himself. He said he had desired to offer a preamble and resolution, which he would now read for the information of the House.

The preamble recited the history of the origin of the charges, the appointment of the Committee, the progress of the investigation, stating that material evidence presented had been excluded by the Committee, concluding with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the said Committee be and it is hereby instructed to investigate all the facts and circumstances relating to or connected with said charges and specifications, and to receive all testimony which has been offered by the said Thomas C. Fields or the said Theophilus C. Callicot, in relation to such charges and specifications, or the facts and circumstances relating thereto.

Mr. Fields said this was the proposition he desired to lay before the House, and it was for the House to say whether the Investigating Committee had conducted the investigation in accordance with the resolution appointing it, and whether the charges presented should be allowed to be proved. He pledged his reputation, that if allowed by the House, he would prove every letter and line of the charges preferred.

Mr. Sherwood, to a point of order, said Mr. Fields had no right in this connection to argue respecting the truth of the charges under consideration.

The Chair decided that although the point of order was undoubtedly well taken, he should not enforce the rule in this case.

Mr. Fields demanded that the gentleman from Steuben (Mr. Sherwood) should reduce his point of order to writing.

The Chair decided that the gentleman from New-York had no right to insist upon the point of order being reduced to writing.

Mr. Fields continued his argument on the appeal, insisting that the Committee should be instructed to admit the evidence claimed to have been improperly rejected.

Mr. Depew said perhaps the gentleman (Mr. Fields) might be excused for displaying unusual vehemence, the gentleman had so much at stake that his earnestness should cause no surprise. But he (Mr. F.) had undoubtedly a further object in view. He had come here this morning with his own stenographic reporter to take down and publish one-sided views and remarks, in connection with a statement prepared from his own notes as to the conduct of the Committee. Mr. D. argued that the proposition to instruct a Committee of investigation as to admissibility of evidence, was preposterous and unheard of. When the report of the Committee was in, the gentleman (Mr. F.) could raise the point that he had not been permitted to prove his charges. At present the matter was in the hands of a Committee appointed by the House, and it was proper for the Committee to exercise its own discretion without interference by the House.

Mr. Prindle, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, said the majority of that Committee had ruled in accordance with their own consciences, and in a manner that would stand the test of scrutiny by the best lawyers in the country. He pledged his reputation that, if the House would let the Committee alone, when their report was made, it will be found that their decisions had been made in conformity with law and legal precedents.

Mr. Weaver, a member of the Committee, claimed that a majority of the Committee had excluded testimony proper to be given; and unless instructions are given the Committee to admit the testimony, he should move to have the Committee dissolved.

Mr. Sherwood said, when the report of the Committee was presented to the House, if it appears that proper evidence had been improperly excluded, he would vote to instruct the Committee to take such evidence. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Hughes said he desired to vote intelligently and dispassionately. Suppose the Committee desired to injure the Speaker, would it be claimed that the Committee could not be instructed in the matter?

The previous question was ordered, by a vote of 51 to 35.

The question then being, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

The Speaker stated that the order of business under the rules of the House precluded any resolution not pertaining to the particular business before the House, and not upon a question of privilege, from being received. Having determined that the resolution was not any of privilege, of course it could not be received.

The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 48 to 33. Adjourned.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War will be made public in New-York on Monday morning.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Ex-Representative, on Monday enters upon his duties as Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Este has been efficiently acting in that capacity since the creation of the office. His appointment is understood to have been merely temporary.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE LEEDS WORKINGMEN.

The Government has received an official copy of the memorial of the Leeds Workingmen's Institute to the people of America. It is as follows:

The members of the Leeds Workingmen's Institute have heard with a pleasure which they cannot readily describe of the contribution lately made by the people of America toward the relief of their distressed fellow-laborers in Lancashire.

This act of sympathy, so spontaneous and so generous, has excited throughout the country the warmest feelings of gratitude.

The thanks of the nation at large will be conveyed to the people of America, through other and more appropriate channels, but the workingmen of Leeds can at least bear witness to the feeling which has been aroused in a large section of their countrymen, by this instance of good will on the part of the American people. In justice, no less to their order than to themselves, they venture to give expression to that feeling in the present address.

And, in the first place, they beg to offer their most hearty thanks to those who have so gracefully ministered to the wants of a nation, connected indeed with themselves by blood, by language and by laws, but of late too much estranged from them by political differences.

They cannot but remember that this assistance is rendered at a time which makes it particularly valuable as a token of sympathy, when other claims, which might well have been considered paramount, are pressing upon the American people.

They would gladly see in this mark of kindness an assurance that, however, the Governments of the two countries have differed, and may still differ, on questions of international or domestic policy, the hearts of their inhabitants are not yet severed, that the people of America and the people of England feel themselves bound together by stronger ties than political alliances can furnish, or than political differences can break. They earnestly hope that such distress as has lately been felt by the working people of Lancashire, may never be experienced by any of those whom they address; but should the time ever unhappily arrive in which such help as has now been afforded might be acceptably returned, by none would such assistance be more eagerly offered than by the workingmen of England.

On behalf of the Leeds Workingmen's Institute.

DARNTON LUPTON, President.

LEEDS, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES.

Preliminary Report by Gen. McClellan of a Portion of the Operations of the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP AT BERKELEY, Va., July 15, 1862.

GENERAL: Without waiting to receive the reports of all the subordinate commanders, I submit the following very brief narrative of the operations of this army since the 25th ult.:

On the 24th of June I received information that appeared entitled to some credit, that Gen. Jackson was at Frederick's Hall with his entire force, consisting of his own division with those of Ewell and Whiting, and that it was his intention to attack our right flank and rear, in order to cut off our communication with the White House, and to throw the right wing of the army into the Chickahominy. Fortunately, I had a few days before provided against this contingency by ordering a number of transports to the James River, loaded with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance supplies. I therefore felt free to watch the enemy closely, wait events and act according to circumstances, feeling sure that if cut off from the Pamunkey, I could gain the James River for a rear base.

I placed Gen. Stoneman in command of the cavalry on the right, entrusting to his charge the picket duty toward Hanover Court-house, to give the earliest possible information of an advance of the enemy from that direction.

On the 25th Gen. Heintzelman was directed to drive in the enemy's pickets from the woods in his front, in order to give us command of the cleared fields still further in advance. This was gallantly and handsomely done under a stubborn resistance, the brunt of the fighting falling upon the division of Hooker. Just as the new line was gained, I was called from the field by intelligence which tended strongly to confirm the belief that Jackson was really approaching.

I immediately repaired to the camp of Gen. Fitz John Porter, commanding on the right of the Chickahominy, to obtain further information and arrange the movements for the morrow. On my arrival I found that there was a strong probability of Jackson's advancing, although not a certainty of it. I therefore determined to leave our heavy guns in battery and to retain McCall's division in its strong position on Beaver Dam Creek, near Mechanicsville, posting merely small outposts to watch the crossing near Meadow Bridge and Mechanicsville, and to give McCall immediate notice of the enemy's approach. Porter's remaining troops were to be held in reserve, ready to act according to circumstances. The centre and left of the army were also to be held in readiness to repulse any attack, or to move to the assistance of the right.

It had long before been determined to hold the position of Beaver Dam Creek in the event of being attacked on that side, for the reasons that the position was intrinsically a very strong one, was less liable to be turned on either flank than any position in advance of it, and brought the army in a more concentrated and manageable condition. The natural strength of the position had been somewhat increased by slight rifle-pits and felling a little timber in front of it; with the exception of epaulments for artillery near Gaine's and Hogan's houses, to act against the enemy's batteries on the right bank of the Chickahominy, there were no other artificial defences on the left bank of that stream. Our position on the right bank of the river had been rendered reasonably secure against assault by felling timber and the construction of slight earthworks. Measures had already been taken to secure the passage of White Oak Swamp.

The right wing, under the command of Gen. Fitz John Porter, consisted of the divisions of Morell, Sykes and McCall, with a large part of the cavalry reserve. He had ten heavy guns in the battery on the banks of the Chickahominy.

Such was the state of affairs on the morning of June 26. I was by that time satisfied that I had to deal with at least double my numbers, but so great was my confidence in the conduct of the officers, and the bravery, discipline, and devotion of my men, that I felt contented calmly to await the bursting of the coming storm, ready to profit by any fault of the enemy, and sure that I could extricate the army from any difficulty in which it might become involved. No other course was open to me, for my information in regard to the movements of the enemy was too meagre to enable me to take a decided course.

I had not long to wait. During the afternoon of the 26th the enemy crossed, in several columns, in the vicinity of Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge, and attacked McCall in his position at Beaver Dam Creek. His repeated efforts were constantly repulsed, with but little loss on our side, but with great slaughter on the part of the enemy. The contest ceased here about 9 P. M., the enemy leaving us in full possession of every part of the field of battle. During the action, McCall was supported by the brigades of Martindale and Griffin, of the division of Morell. While this was going on, there were some sharp affairs of pickets on the centre and left, but nothing of a serious nature.

By this time I had certain information that Jackson was rapidly advancing, in strong force, from Hanover Court-house, and that his advance guard had probably participated in the battle of Beaver Dam Creek. This rendered that position untenable. I, therefore, determined still further to concentrate the army by withdrawing Porter's command to a position near Gaines' Mill, where he could rest both his flanks on the Chickahominy, and cover the most important bridges over that stream. The wagons and heavy guns were withdrawn during the night, the troops falling back to their new position early in the morning. The enemy attacked Seymour's brigade, constituting the rear guard of the division of McCall, but were sharply repulsed, and the movement was not further molested.

In the course of the morning of the 27th, I received intelligence that Longstreet's corps was at Mechanicsville, ready to move down on either bank of the Chickahominy, according to circumstances. The intelligence, and many threatening movements of the enemy on various parts of the center and left, placed a limit to the amount of the reinforcements available for the support of Porter. Under the circumstances, it was impossible to withdraw him to the right bank of the Chickahominy by daylight. The enemy were so close upon him that the attempt would have insured the loss of a large portion of his corps, and, in any event, the abandonment of his position at that time would have placed our right flank and rear at the mercy of the enemy. It was necessary to fight him where we stood, to hold our position, at any cost, until night, and in the meantime to perfect the arrangements for the change of base to the James River.

In the report of Gen. Porter will be found a detailed description of the field of battle at Gaines' Mill, and the circumstances of that eventful contest, creditable alike to the energy of the enemy and the desperate valor of the comparatively small band that repelled the attacks of his enormous masses. It will suffice, for the purposes of this report, to state that the action commenced about 2 P. M., and that during the afternoon I ordered up the division of Slocum to the support of Porter, and soon after the brigades of French and Meagher, of Richardson's division. The latter were not engaged. At a later period two brigades of Peck's division were ordered forward, but, as their services were not needed, they did not cross the Chickahominy. The contest continued with varying fortunes, until dark, when the enemy discontinued his attack. During the night the final withdrawal of the right wing across the Chickahominy was completed, without difficulty and without confusion, a portion of the regulars remaining on the left bank until the morning of the 28th. Early on that morning the bridges were burned, and the whole army was thus concentrated on the right bank of the Chickahominy.

During the battle of Gaines' Mill the position of Gen. Smith was warmly attacked, but the enemy was at once repulsed with loss.

In the course of the night of the 27th Gen. Keyes was ordered to cross the White Oak Swamp with the Fourth Corps and take up a position to cover the passage of the trains. Measures were also taken to increase the number of bridges across the swamp. The trains were set in motion at an early hour, and continued passing across the swamp, night and day, without intermission, until all had crossed.

On the 28th Porter's corps was also moved across the White Oak Swamp, and on the morning of the 29th took up a position covering the roads leading from Richmond towards White Oak Swamp and Long Bridges. During the night of the 28th and 29th the divisions of Slocum and McCall were ordered across the White Oak Swamp, and were placed in position to cover the passage of the remaining divisions and trains. In the course of the same night the corps of Sumner and Heintzelman and the division of Smith were ordered to fall back from their original positions to an interior line resting upon Keyes's old entrenchments on the left, and so arranged as to cover Savage Station. They were ordered to hold this position until dark, then to fall back across the swamps and rejoin the rest of the army. This order was not fully carried out, nor was the exact position I designated occupied by the different divisions concerned. Nevertheless, the result was that two attacks of the enemy—one a very determined onset—were signally repulsed by Sumner's corps, assisted in the last by Smith's division of the Sixth Corps. These are the two actions known as the affair of Allen's Field and the battle of Savage Station. The Third Corps crossed the swamp before dark, having left its position before the hour assigned, and was not in action during the day, (the 29th.) The Second Corps and Smith's division safely crossed the swamp during the night with all their guns and material, and brought up the rear of the wagon train.

In the night of the 29th and 30th the Fourth and Fifth Corps were ordered to move to James River, to rest on that river at or near Turkey Bend, and occupy a position perpendicular to the river, thus covering the Charles City road to Richmond, opening communication with the gunboats, and covering the wagon train, which was pushed as rapidly as possible upon Haxall's and Harrison's plantations. The remaining corps were moved in the same direction and posted so as to cover the main roads leading from Richmond as well as the crossing by which the army had passed the White Oak Swamp, and to guard the passage of our large trains to the James River.

When the troops were in position in the afternoon, before the enemy attacked, they were posted about as follows: Porter, with two divisions, (Morell's and Sykes',) and the mass of the reserve artillery, on Malvern Hill, (the left of the position;) next Couch, with one brigade of Peck's division in reserve; next Sedgwick, then McCall, Hooker, Kearny, Slocum, Naglee's brigade, Richardson and Smith. During the actions which ensued at Turkey Bridge, on the Newmarket road, (Glendale,) and at the White Oak Swamp, changes were made in this disposition.

The result of the various actions of the 30th, during which our whole line was attacked, was that the enemy was everywhere repulsed, except in his attack upon McCall's division, which, hard pressed by greatly superior numbers, and having lost three of its general officers, broke and lost most of its artillery. The gallant conduct of their comrades near by, especially Hooker's division, retrieved that mishap and rendered it impossible for the enemy to reap any advantages from it.

By this time the last of the trains had reached Haxall's Landing, and during the night the troops fell back to the vicinity of that place, all arriving in safety and unmolested at an early hour of the morning. They were promptly placed in position to offer battle to the enemy should he again attack, the left of the line resting on the admirable position of Malvern Hill, with a brigade in the low ground to the left, watching the road to Richmond, the line then following a line of heights nearly parallel to the river, and bending back through the woods nearly to the James River on our right. On our left we relied upon the natural advantages of the position; on the right, where the natural strength was less, some little cutting of timber was done, and the roads blocked. Although our force was small for so extensive a position, it was necessary to hold it at any cost.

When the battle commenced in the afternoon, I saw *that* in the faces and bearing of the men which satisfied me that we were sure of victory. The attack was made upon our left and centre, and the brunt of it was borne by Porter's corps (including Hunt's reserve artillery and Tyler's heavy guns) and Couch's division, reinforced by the brigades of Sickles and Meagher. It was desperate, brave and determined, but so destructive was the fire of our numerous artillery, so heroic the conduct of our infantry, and so admirable the dispositions of Porter, that no troops could have carried the position. Late in the evening, the enemy fell back, thoroughly beaten, with dreadful slaughter. So completely was he crushed, and so great were his losses, that he has not since ventured to attack us.

Previous to the battle of Malvern I had fully consulted with Commodore Rodgers, and with him made a hasty reconnoissance of the positions of the river. The difficulty of passing our transports above City Point was so great that I determined to fall back upon the position now occupied by the army—a position, too, much less extensive than that of Malvern, and therefore permitting me to give the men the rest they so much needed. Accordingly the army fell back during the night of the 1st and 2d of July, reaching the place at an early hour on the 2d. On the 3d the troops were placed essentially in their present positions.

To the calm judgment of history and the future I leave the task of pronouncing upon this movement, confident that its verdict will be that no such difficult movement was ever more successfully executed; that no army ever fought more repeatedly, heroically and successfully against such great odds; that no men of any race displayed greater discipline, endurance, patience and cheerfulness under such hardships.

My mind cannot coin expression of thanks and admiration warm enough, or intense enough, to do justice to my feelings toward the army I am so proud to command. To my countrymen I commit them, convinced they will ever honor every brave man who served during those seven historic days with the Army of the Potomac. Upon whatever field it may hereafter be called upon to act, I ask that it may never lose its name, but may ever be known as the Army of the Potomac—a name which it has never or ever will disgrace.

It is not my purpose now to make mention of distinguished services. The names of those who deserve well of their country would swell this report to too great dimensions. I will simply call attention to the invaluable services rendered by the artillery, and say that its performances have fully justified my anticipations, and prove it to be our policy to cherish and increase that arm of the service.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my thanks to the gallant and accomplished Commodore John Rodgers for the valuable assistance rendered the army in various ways, but especially by the fire of a portion of the flotilla upon the flank of the enemy attacking Malvern Hill, on the 30th of June and 1st of July. Their fire was excellent, and produced very beneficial results.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

The Rebel Raid in the Kanawha Valley.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES TO GOV. PEIRPOINT.

The following are the dispatches to Gov. Peirpoint, to which allusion has already been made by telegraph:

ATTACK ON TWO STEAMERS.

GALLIPOLIS, Sunday, March 29.

Gov. Peirpoint:

Yesterday two steamboats—the *Victor No. 2* and the *Gen. Meigs*—were attacked about thirty-five miles below Charleston by about 400 rebels. The boats escaped, losing two men and two horses.

All praise is due Capts. Ford and Summers for their coolness and bravery.

Communication is cut off between here and Charleston.

E. P. FITCH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

THE FIGHTING AT POINT PLEASANT.

POINT PLEASANT, *via* GALLIPOLIS—4 P. M.

Gov. Peirpoint: We are fighting and trying to retake Point Pleasant. We are driving them.

E. P. FITCH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

POINT PLEASANT RETAKEN.

GALLIPOLIS, March 30, 1863.

Gov. Peirpoint—*Sir*: I have the honor to report to you that we now hold Point Pleasant. We have retaken it.

Gen. Jenkins was in command of the rebel forces, 700 strong.

All praise is due to Capt. Carter, also to the Trumbull Guards.

We have taken 14 prisoners and killed 12 rebels. We lost 1 man killed and 1 Lieutenant wounded.

E. P. FITCH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 4.

A four story brick building on the northeast corner of Tenth and Sansom streets, occupied by Charles Burnham, manufacturer of Old Dominion coffee-pots, &c., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $17,000; insurance $12,000. The adjacent buildings were damaged.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 4.

Court of Appeals Calendar for Monday: Nos. 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 22, 33, 34 and 35.

The Court meets at 12 o'clock on Monday, but will hold no afternoon session that day.

Launch of United States Steamship Armstrong.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 4.

United States steamship *Armstrong* was launched at Newburyport to-day. She will be towed to New-York to receive her machinery.

Launch of the United States Steamship Ascutney.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Saturday, April 4.

The United States steamship *Ascutney* was launched from the yard of George W. Jackson, Jr., at noon to-day.

Arrival of the Nova-Scotian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 4.

The *Nova-Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 16th, *via* Londonderry on the 17th ult., arrived here at 6½ o'clock this evening. Her news is anticipated.

The Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 4.

The steamship *Bohemian*, for Liverpool, will not sail till 7 or 8 P. M. to-day.

COUNTERFEITS.—Fifty cent counterfeit postal currency was in circulation last evening, also tens, altered from ones, on the Highland Bank of New-Jersey. Both well executed. No arrests were made.

THE NEW GENERALS.

Official List of the Major and Brigadier-Generals Confirmed in the Special Session of the Senate.

MAJOR-GENERALS CONFIRMED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION, MARCH, 1863.

Augur, Brig.-Gen. Christopher C., Aug. 9, 1862.
Berry, Brig.-Gen. Hiram G., Nov. 29, 1862.
Blair, Brig.-Gen. Frank P., Jr., Nov. 29, 1862.
Butterfield, Brig.-Gen. Daniel, Nov. 29, 1862.
Blunt, Brig. Gen. Jas. G., Nov. 29, 1862.
Casey, Brig.-Gen. Silas, May 31, 1862.
Couch, Brig.-Gen. Darius N., July 4, 1862.
Dana, Brig.-Gen. N. J. T., Nov. 29, 1862.
Doubleday, Brig.-Gen. Abner, Nov. 29, 1862.
French, Brig.-Gen. Wm. H., Nov. 29, 1862.
Foster, Brig.-Gen. Jno. G., July 18, 1862.
Granger, Brig.-Gen. Gordon, Sept. 17, 1862.
Hamilton, Brig.-Gen. Charles S., Sept. 19, 1862.
Hancock, Brig.-Gen. Winfield S., Nov. 29, 1862.
Hartsuff, Brig.-Gen. George L., Nov. 29, 1862.
Herron, Brig.-Gen. Francis J., Nov. 29, 1862.
Howard, Brig.-Gen. Oliver O., Nov. 29, 1862.
Hooker, Brig.-Gen. Joseph, May 5, 1862.
Hurlbut, Brig.-Gen. Stephen S., Sept. 17, 1862.
Heintzelman, Brig.-Gen. S. P., May, 5, 1862.
Keys, Brig.-Gen. Erasmus D., May, 5, 1862.
Logan, Brig.-Gen. John A., Nov. 29, 1862.
Milroy, Brig.-Gen. Robert H., Nov. 29, 1862.
McPherson, Brig.-Gen. Jas. B., Oct. 8, 1862.
Meade, Brig.-Gen. Geo. G., Nov. 29, 1862.
Negley, Brig.-Gen. Jas. S., Nov. 29, 1862.
Oglesby, Brig. Gen. Rich'd J., Nov. 29, 1862.
Peck, Brig.-Gen. Jno. J., July 4, 1862.
Parke, Brig.-Gen. Jno. J., July 18, 1862.
Prentiss, Brig.-Gen. Benj. M., Nov. 29, 1862.
Palmer, Brig.-Gen. Jno. M., Nov. 29, 1862.
Rousseau, Brig.-Gen. L. H., Oct. 8, 1862.
Reynolds, Brig.-Gen. Jno. T., Nov. 29, 1862.
Reynolds, Brig.-Gen. Jos. J., Nov. 29, 1862.
Rosecrans, Maj.-Gen. W. S., March 21, 1862.
Slocum, Maj.-Gen. Henry W., July 4, 1862.
Sickles, Maj.-Gen. Daniel E., Nov. 29, 1862.
Stanley, Maj.-Gen. David S., Nov. 29, 1862.
Steele, Maj.-Gen. Frederick, Nov. 29, 1862.
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. George, Nov. 29, 1862.
Sedgwick, Maj.-Gen. Jno., July 4, 1862.
Schenck, Maj.-Gen. Robt. C., Aug. 30, 1862.
Sheridan, Maj.-Gen. Phil H., Dec. 31, 1862.
Stoneman, Maj.-Gen. George, Dec. 31, 1862.
Sumner, Maj.-Gen. Edwin V., May 5, 1862.
Schurz, Maj.-Gen. Carl.
Stahl, Maj.-Gen. Julius H.
Washburn, Maj.-Gen. C. C., Nov. 29, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERALS CONFIRMED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE, COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1863.

Andrews, Maj.-Gen. L., U. S. infantry, Col. 2d Mass. vols.
Ayres, Capt. Romeyn B., 5th U. S. artillery.
Ammen, Col. Jacob, 24th Ohio.
Arnold, Richard, of Rhode Island, Captain 5th U.S. artillery.
Averill, Col. Wm. W., 3d Penn. cavalry.
Buford, Maj. John, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. A.
Barlow, Col. F. C., 61st New-York.
Brayman, Col. Mason, 29th Illinois.
Bowen, James, of New-York.
Barnes, Col. James, 18th Massachusetts.
Beatty, Col. Samuel, 19th Ohio.
Brown, Brig.-Gen. Egbert B., Mo. State militia.
Buckland, R. R., of Rhode Island.
Beatty, Col. John, 3d Ohio.
Baxter, Lieut.-Col. Henry, 7th Michigan.
Champlin, Stephen G., of Michigan.
Cutler, Col. Lysander, 6th Wisconsin.
Crocker, Col. M. M., 13th Ohio.
Copeland, Col. Joseph T., 5th Michigan.
Carrington, Col. H. B., 18th United States infantry.
Carlin, Col. Wm. P., 38th Illinois.
Corcoran, Col. Michael, 69th New-York.
Cullum, Maj. George W., of the Corps of Engineers.
Crook, Col. George, 36th Ohio.
Campbell, Col. Charles T., 57th Pennsylvania.
Dwight, Col. Wm., 70th New-York.
Dennis, Lieut.-Col. E. S., 30th Illinois.
Deitzler, G. W., of Kansas.
Dodge, Col. Charles C., 1st N.Y. Mounted Rifles.
Ellet, Lieut.-Col. Alfred W., additional Aide-de-Camp.
Ewing, Col. H. B., 30th Ohio.
Ewing, Col. Thomas, of Kansas.
Fisk, Col. Clinton B., 33d Missouri.
Granger, Maj. Robert S., 5th U. S. Infantry.
Garrard, Col. T. T., Colonel 3d Kentucky.
Graham, Charles K., Colonel 74th New-York.
Getty, Capt. George W., of the 5th Artillery.
Gregg, Col. David McM., 8th Penn. cavalry.
Haupt, Col. H., Aide-de-Camp.
Heckman, Col. C. A., 9th New-Jersey.
Hayes, Lieut.-Col. Wm., of the U. S. artillery.
Hazen, Capt. W. B., U. S. infantry, 41st Ohio.
Hinks, Col. E. W., 19th Massachusetts.
Harland, Col. Edward, 8th Connecticut.
Hobson, Col. E. H., 13th Kentucky.
Harrow, Col. W., 14th Indiana.
Hunt, Capt. L. C., U. S. infantry, 92d New-York.
Hunt, Maj. Henry J., 51st artillery.
Hayes, Col. Alexander, 63d Pennsylvania.
Harding, Col. A. C., 83d Illinois.
Jackson, Col. M. J., 5th Maine.
Kane, Col. Thomas L., 1st Pennsylvania.
Knipe, Col. J. T., 46th Pennsylvania.
King, Maj. John H., 15th U. S. infantry.
Kenly, Col. John R., 1st Maryland.
Kirk, Col. E. N., 34th Illinois.
Leggett, Col. M. D., 78th Ohio.
Lee, Col. Albert L., 7th Kansas.
Lawler, Col. M. K., 18th Illinois.
Lytle, Col. Wm. H., 10th Ohio.
Lightburn, Col. J. A. J., 4th Pennsylvania.
Meredith, Col. S. A., 56th Pennsylvania.
Meredith, Col. S., 19th Indiana.
McLean, Col. N. C., 71st Ohio.
McMillan, Col. J., 21st Indiana.
Morton, Capt. Jas. St. C., Corps of Engineers.
Mason, Col. John S., 4th Ohio.
Mower, Capt. J. A., U. S. Inf., 11th Missouri.
McGinnis, Col. G. P., 11th Indiana.
Mathies, Col. C. L., 5th Iowa cavalry.
McNeill, Capt. J. H., 5th U. S. inf., 23d Pennsylvania vols.
Morris, Col. Wm. H., 135th New-York.
McPherson, Col. James B., aide-de-camp.
Mott, Col. Gershom, 6th New-Jersey.
Marston, Col. Gilman, 2d New-Hampshire.
Neill, Capt. Thomas H., 5th U. S. inf., Colonel 23d Pennsylvania.
Nickerson, Col. Frank S., 14th Maine.
Naglee, Col. James, 48th Pennsylvania.
Orme, Col. Wm. M., of Illinois.
Pratt, Col Calvin E, 31st New-York.
Potter, Col. E. E., 1st North Carolina.
Pitcher, Capt. T. G., 8th U. S. inf.
Potter, Col. Robt. B., 51st New-York.
Payne, Col. A. E., 4th Wisconsin.
Russell, Maj. David A., 8th U. S. inf.
Ruger, Col. T. H., 3d Wisconsin.
Ransom, Col. T. E. G., 11th Illinois.
Rowley, Col. Thomas A., 102d Pennsylvania.
Reynolds, Col. Joseph J., of Indiana.
Revere, Joseph W., of New Jersey.
Reid, Col. Hugh T., 15th Iowa.
Slough, J. P., of Colorado Territory.
Spinola, F. B., of New York.
Smith, Col. John E., 45th Illinois.
Strong, Maj. Geo. E., additional aid-de-camp.
Stevenson, Col. John D., 7th Missouri.
Slemmer, Maj. A. J., 16th U. S. inf.
Smith, Lt. Col. T. C. H., 1st Ohio cav.
Sheridan, Col. Philip H., of the 2d Michigan cav.
Shepley, Maj. Geo. F., of Maine.
Scammon, Col. E. P., 23d Ohio.
Sweeny, Col. Thos. W., 53d Illinois.
Schemmelfinnig, Col. Alex., 74th Pennsylvania.
Shackelford, Col. Jas. M., 8th Kentucky cavalry.
Sully, Col. Alfred, 1st Minnesota.
Stannard, Col. G. J., 1st Vermont.
Stevenson, Col. Thomas G., 24th Massachusetts.
Tyler, Col. Robert O., 1st Connecticut artillery.
Tindale, Hector, of Pennsylvania.
Tillson, Maj. D., Maine artillery.
Torbert, Col. Alfred T. A., 1st New-Jersey.
Thayer, Col. John M., 1st Nebraska.
Ullman, Daniel, of New-York.
Vandever, Col. W., 9th Iowa.
Vogdes, Maj. Israel, 1st United States artillery.
Vinton, Col. Francis L., 43d New-York, Capt. 13th United States Infantry.
Warren, Capt. G. K., of the Topographical Engineers.
Ward, Col. John H., 38th New-York.
West, Col. Joseph R., 1st California.
Wheaton, Capt. Frank, 4th United States cavalry, 2d Rhode Island.
Wistar, Col. Isaac, 71st Pennsylvania.
Wagner, Col. Charles D., 15th Indiana.
Webster, Col. Joseph D., 1st Illinois.
Wilcox, Col. Orlando B., 1st Michigan.
Weitzel, First Lieut. G., Corps of Engieeers.
Welsh, Col. Thomas, 45th Pennsylvania.
Zook, Col. S. K., 57th New-York.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of the Ohio State *Journal*, writing from Wheeling, Va., mentions the following scene which lately occurred on the Central Ohio Railroad. Bastile Olds, on returning to the Legislature, happened to get into the same car with Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas. Taking a seat opposite him, he discovered something unpleasant to his sight, and inquired of the conductor if it was possible that Jim Lane was in the car across the aisle. An affirmative answer was given, the "martyr" faced about and kept a steady gaze out of the window. Lane, not noticing the Doctor, inadvertently changed his position, and came and sat down in the *same* seat. Olds now looked madder than he ever did out of the iron bars of Fort Lafayette. Amused and surprised at the strange conduct of a fellow passenger, Lane inquired of the conductor, also, who it was that was by his side. "Dr. Olds," was the reply. Burning with indignation, the General "backed down," by turning his back upon the martyr, and thus they rode till they reached the end of the Doctor's journey.

—The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, narrates the following: "A friend in this city who was well acquainted with Gen. Sumner and his family, gives us the following instance of his stern loyalty to the country he has so well served. His favorite daughter, the wife of Col. Long, of the rebel army, not long since wrote from within the rebel limes to her mother in Washington, for some small children's shoes, a few needles, &c., which she could not obtain where she was. The request being laid before her father, he promptly forbade the request, preferring to leave her who was once the darling of his heart, to the consequences of the treason with which she had unfortunately become identified, rather than encourage the least contraband trade.'

—Gen. Scott avoids payment of the three per cent. income tax on his salary as a retired Lieutenant-General. He bases his claim to exemption on the fact that the law specifies that he shall not suffer any reduction in pay, rations or allowances. Commissioner Boutwell, in his answer to the question raised, affirms that the tax is in no way a reduction of his pay, subsistence or allowances, but is a tax; and takes occasion to intimate that if retired officers, whose pay has been cut down, are subjected to three per cent. tax, those ought not to be unwilling to submit to this moderate charge who are still allowed to draw full pay.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOMINATIONS.—The delegates to the Fire Department Convention to nominate candidates for Chief Engineer, Assistants and Fire Commissioners for the Jersey City Fire Department, held a meeting on last evening, (Saturday), at Fireman's Hall. S. W. Hoyt was chosen Chairman, and F. P. Budden Secretary.

A motion was adopted to nominate Samuel A. French, the present incumbent, for Chief Engineer. Mr. French, upon being waited upon by a committee, thanked the Convention for the compliment, but declined to become a candidate.

The Convention then made the following nominations, the law restricting the number of candidates for each office to three:

For Chief Engineer—Wm. Howeth, No. 2 Truck; Sam'l McLaughlin, Engine Company No. 1; Patrick Nugent, Engine Company No. 4.

Assistant Engineers—First District—John Egan, Engine Company No. 2; Wm. J. Stevens, Hose Company No. 3.

Second District—Wm. Knight, Engine Company No. 3; Lyon L. Nathan, Engine Company No. 1; Wm. Hughes, Engine Company No. 3.

Third District—Thos. M. Garrett, Engine Company No. 5; Henry R. Gray, Hose Company No. 4.

Fourth District—John Links, Hose Company No. 4; John Coyle, Engine Company No. 4; Andrew Selcrake, Engine Company No. 4.

Fire Commissioner—Joseph W. Strober, No. 1 Truck; Wm. A. Fisher, Hose Company No. 3; John Geraghty, Hose Company No. 4.

The election will take place on the 6th of May. The canvass will be a spirited one for Chief, in consequence of Mr. French, who has been elected successively for seven or eight years past, having declined to serve longer.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN—MR. THOMAS ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Mr. John Jacob Thomas, of Weehawken Heights, who was arrested to await the result of the Coroner's investigation upon the body of his wife, who was supposed to have died from the effects of poison, was admitted to bail on Saturday by Judge Ogden, at the Hudson County Court. The amount of bail required was $10,000. Mr. Sweitzer, of Weehawken, became his bondsman. No new facts have been elicited since the adjournment of the inquest on Saturday. It is stated that the druggist at Hoboken is confident of the identity of Mrs. Thomas, as the lady who had purchased morphine at his store on several occasions within the past year. The intestines found in the body of deceased, after having been brought to Jersey City, have not yet been placed in the hands of a chemist. Coroner Farrel applied to Prof. Draper, of New York, to make the analyzation, but he declined, on the ground that he had too much to do.

FIRE IN SUFFOLK-STREET.—About 9 o'clock last evening, a fire originated in the third story of building Nos. 95 and 107 Suffolk-street, occupied as a furniture manufactory by Messrs Weil & Brounsdorf. Damage by water and fire, $5,000. Insured for $9,000 in the St. Marks, Lenox, Brevoort, Etna, Excelsior, Corn Exchange and Kings County Insurance Companies.

SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Charles Fowlsby, of the Fifth New-York Engineer corps, belonging to New-York City, was accidentally drowned whilst crossing the Chesapeake on Tuesday night. Further information can be obtained at the New-England Rooms, where his baggage now is.

—The Richmond correspondent of the Knoxville *Register*, says that Tennesseans there have been discussing the propriety of bringing out Gen. Pillow for Governor of Tennessee.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101⅜; Reading Railroad, 44; Morris Canal, 64; Long Island Railroad 37½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 66. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Morton Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Bourbon Whisky.
ESTABLISHED 1829.
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use; it is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed Suit's Distilleries, Kentucky, or Suit's Whisky Agency, No. 48 Broadway, N. Y.

Sore Throat Specific.
One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MOR,OTN. S'No 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!
The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1863.

Important and True.
Boswell & Warner's Colorific colors hair handsome brown or black, without use of wash or preparation. Ladies use without trouble or entangling. Warranted best and cheapest. Try it; you will use no other. J. C. Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway, and all druggists.
HOUSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BIRKBECK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday April 4, Ellen Jane Birkbeck, beloved wife of George Birkbeck, and daughter of the late Col. James Cropsey.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

BENSON.—In the Chesapeake Hospital, Va., on Thursday evening, April 2, of typhoid fever, Leffert L. Benson, Sergeant in the 13th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and son of Egbert Benson.

His remains will be taken to New-Utrecht, L. I., for interment.

CUMMINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 3, Henry J., son of Henry R. and Sarah L. Cummings, aged 1 year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 160 Clermont-av., on Sunday, April 5, at 3 P. M.

DENISON.—In this City, on Saturday, April 4, Charles Denison, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 28th st.

ELWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, April 4, Mary Ann Emily, wife of W. Elwell, aged 57 years.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

HUNTER.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, April 4, 1863, Mrs. Ann Hunter, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 31 Boorman-place, (West 33d-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, April 6, at 9 A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, April 3, William C. Hall, aged 80 years.

His funeral will be attended from the Pierrepont House on Sunday, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

METCALF.—On Thursday, April 2, after a short illness, James L. Metcalf.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 159, Royal Arch Masons, the officers and companions will meet at their rooms, corner Centre and Grand sts., on Sunday, April 5, at 12 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late companion, James L. Metcalf. By order.

ROYAL G. MILLARD, High Priest.

MORSE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 4, Henry Lind, youngest son of Charles W. and Mannette A. Morse, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 91 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

REICHARD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 1, Constance Aglae, widow of the late Frederic Reichard.

The funeral service will take place on Monday morning, April 6, at 10 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

ROBBINS.—On Friday, April 3, Mary Ann Robbins, relict of William Robbins, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Alonzo Green, No. 51 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SPEAR.—In this City, on Saturday, April 4, Annie, daughter of Charles and Margaret Spear, aged 2 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 244 12th-st., on Monday, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 2, Elizabeth U., youngest daughter of George C. and Julia M. Taylor.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Sunday afternoon, April 5, at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—On Friday, April 3, John Fredrick, youngest son of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, aged 2 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 130th-st., Manhattanville. Carriages will be in waiting at Place's stables, Mercer-st., between 4th and Amity, until 1 P. M.

POLITICAL.

COMMEMORATION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

The Executive Committee of this League have resolved, unanimously, to commemorate the

GREAT UPRISING
OF THE
FREE NORTHERN STATES,

which was commenced in this City on the 20th of April, 1861, in response to the call of the President for volunteer soldiers to sustain the

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION
AND TO
SUPPRESS REBELLION.

The inauguration of this series of events, so glorious in the history of the nation, will be celebrated by a meeting at Madison Square, in this City, on the anniversary,

MONDAY, APRIL 20, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Addresses may be expected from many of the most distinguished orators of the country.

ALL LOYAL LEAGUES

throughout the country are respectfully requested to send deputations, and all

LOYAL CITIZENS

without regard to residence, station, occupation or party, are invited to be present, to unite in this

MASS ASSEMBLAGE

of the loyal men of the nation.

Suitable arrangements for the meeting are in progress, and will be publicly announced in due season.

ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The people will assemble in their might to express their sentiments on the public question of the day. Let all come who are opposed to the CONSCRIPT ACT, opposed to WAR for the NEGRO, who are opposed to the ADMINISTRATION, and who are in favor of

THE REUNION OF THE STATES,

In favor of the CONSTITUTION, in favor of the RIGHTS of the POOR.

The following eminent gentlemen will address the meeting:

CHARLES O'CONOR,
FERNANDO WOOD,
JOHN M'KEON,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JAMES BROOKS,
Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE, of Virginia,
And others.

By order,

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Chairman.
JAMES McMAHON,
WM. HENNESSY COOK,
Secretaries.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD LOYAL LEAGUE will hold a grand Mass Meeting at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. John Sedgwick Esq., Gen. James W. Nye, Governor of Nevada, and Rev. Isaac Wescott, will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.
H. T. KIERSTED, President.
HAMPTON HARRIOT, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—April 4, 1863.
77, 35, 51, 23, 49, 25, 40, 56, 36, 67, 5, 26, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 208.—April 4, 1863.
40, 70, 9, 5, 76, 62, 48, 69, 35, 6, 30, 73, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of March 14, No. 23,417 drew $100,000; No. 11,516 drew $50,000; No. 7,080 drew $30,000; No. 3,524 drew $10,000; No. 12,148 drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes. 30 per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the UNION STORES, Brooklyn, the cargo of the PRIZE STEAMER ANGLIA, consisting of—

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the above sale will be ready for distribution at the Marshal's office three days previous to the sale.

MARCH 30, 1863.

ROBERT MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. of N. Y.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of Spring Clothing, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

MADAME TILLMAN,
No. 148 East 9th-st.,
(Late of No. 712 Broadway,)
Adjoining A. T. Stewart's New Store,
Has opened a choice assortment of
SPRING BONNETS,
Made in Paris expressly for her New Establishment.
Also, a rich variety of outside and inside MONTURES
HEAD DRESSES.
A great variety of RUCHES for Bonnets.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
How to avoid failures in business, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, pamphlets, magazines, &c., bought for cash. 100,000 books on science, history, biography, &c on hand. 100,000 pieces of music at one-quarter price. 20,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, $1 50 per dozen. LEGGAT BROS., No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORE LOYAL MEETINGS.

Inauguration of a New Series by the Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, a meeting was held at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Friday evening, the first of a series intended to counteract the poisonous effects of the Copperhead gatherings periodically held in the vicinity. A number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence. Mr. ARMSTRONG, the Mayor's Private Secretary, opened the proceedings with a brief statement of the objects to be attained.

Mr. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD then offered the following resolutions, prepared under the direction of the Committee, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A wicked and causeless rebellion has compelled our Government to call its citizens to arms, and, responsive to the summons, hundreds of thousands of our brethren, of all languages, opinions and creeds, have rushed to the field, and sealed their devotion to the country with their blood; and,

Whereas, It is the bounden duty of all not bearing arms to testify, by a holy and fervent patriotism, that they are worthy brothers of those more actively engaged in the field, and determined to stand by them, at all hazards, to the bitter end; therefore,

Resolved, That in this dark period of our history it is the duty of every man to declare himself for the Government; and that self preservation requires that the Government should treat all who are not for it as if they were against it.

That we hail the establishment of Union Leagues of the loyal citizens of all parties, on the sole basis of unconditional support to the Government, with earnest joy.

That we pledge to the Government our hearty support in every measure that it deems necessary to restore the Union. And that, to render this support efficient, we hereby suspend our individual preferences and political opinions, and agree to sustain whatever policy the Government may adopt to suppress the rebellion, holding our rulers responsible for the success of their measures. Because we believe that the sacrifice of private opinion is, at this juncture, a less evil than the absence of union in sustaining the Government.

That we deprecate the prevailing habit of each man's constituting himself a judge of the acts of the Government and of its officers.

It being apparent that the exigiencies of the public service, and the necessities of war, make it impossible for the Government to divulge all the facts on which alone a correct judgment can be founded; and we are satisfied that these hasty judgments are the fruitful parents of distrust and confusion at home, and of doubts as to our ultimate success abroad.

Resolved, That, as for nearly a century our Government has secured to us unexampled prosperity without exacting anything in return, so, the commonest feeling of gratitude should knit us together in an unbroken phalanx, during the short time that this unnatural rebellion can continue.

That, as on every battle field, our brothers, of different parties and different political creeds, have, for our protection, fought together and died together, so we, Republicans and Democrats, should forget all past dissensions and cordially unite until the Union be restored.

That we must have harmony at home before we can expect victory abroad.

And we therefore proclaim that, until the Union be restored, we recognize no platform, no party creed but this—"the Union: it shall, by all means, be preserved."

Resolved, That it is the duty of those at home to encourage our brave soldiers. And that it is criminal to attempt to discourage them. That it is with feelings of shame that we see that the army, who are periling everything, suffering everything, in the field, should find it necessary to send messages of comfort and encouragement to citizens who are risking nothing at home.

That it is the bounden duty of this nation, by every feeling of honor, love and hope to reinforce and succor the army at every sacrifice. And that it is the stern and solemn resolve of this people that, whatever else may happen, the army shall never feel "ingratitude more strong than traitors' arms," but that the nation will stand by it, in the same devoted and self-sacrificing spirit that it has stood by the nation.

Resolutions passed April 3, 1863.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

GEORGE WRAQUES, Secretary.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District-Attorney, then delivered an impressive, eloquent, energetic, loyal Union speech, which was received with great favor.

WM. ROSS WALLACE, with dramatic effect, recited the ode, "Keep step to the music of Union," and after remarks by Col. E. F. SHEPHARD and others, the meeting adjourned. The series of meetings bids fair to be a triumphant success.

Homicide in Christie Street.

A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER NEIGHBORS.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN was notified that a German woman, named Mrs. SCHAEFFER, had been found dead in her apartments at No. 147 Christie-street, under circumstances which rendered it probable that she had died from the effects of violence. The Coroner, in company with Dr. ROBINSON, accordingly visited the premises, and made an examination of the victim. Wounds and bruises were found upon her head, and various other parts of her person, and from the appearance of the body, and such information as could be gleaned from the occupants of the adjoining premises, there was no doubt that she had been dead since the early part of the previous night. The deceased it appears was a widow, and resided alone in the rear portion of the house. She was about moving away, and had already moved the lighter portion of her furniture during Friday. In the evening, as the neighbors say, she had a quarrel with a man named YOUNG, and his wife, who resided in the same house with the deceased. The latter was attacked first by YOUNG's wife, who seized her by the hair, as she was passing through an alley, with some furniture in her arms, knocked her down, and afterward kicked her several times, as she lay upon the ground. The screams of Mrs. SCHAEFFER brought YOUNG, the husband of the assailant, to the spot, and he at once began to kick and beat the victim. Several of the neighbors, it is alleged, heard the screams of the injured woman, and also the noise produced by the kicks and blows; and yet, strange to say, no one went to her assistance. The only evidence there is thus far of any notice having been taken of the matter, is the fact that a man named WOLF, residing in an adjoining building, called out to YOUNG during the progress of the affray, and asked the latter what he was doing. YOUNG answered, "If you dare come this way, I'll serve you in the same manner." WOLF therefore thought it prudent not to venture from his room. After her assailants left her, it is supposed that Mrs. SCHAEFFER managed in some way to crawl back to her apartments in the building. Yesterday morning, when the cartman, whom the deceased had engaged to remove her heavy pieces of furniture, entered her room, he found her body lying as though she had fallen over a chair in her efforts to reach a seat. The appearance of the body indicated that death had taken place several hours previously. The police were immediately notified, and yesterday afternoon they succeeded in taking CATHARINE YOUNG, the wife, into custody. She was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house to await the result. Coroner COLLIN will hold an inquest upon the body to-morrow.

The Skating Season—Interesting Statistics.

Annexed is a carefully prepared record of the past skating season; that which follows is a synopsis of the same of 1861-2:—

NEW-YORK.	
Central Park	8 times.
Fifth-avenue Pond	15 times.
BROOKLYN.	
Union Pond	17 times.
Washington Pond	20 times.
Nassau Pond	28 times.
Capitoline Pond	23 times.
Willow Pond	20 times.
Monitor Pond	10 times.
Chichester's Pond	14 times.
HOBOKEN.	
Sylvan Lake	— times.
1861-2.	
NEW-YORK.	
Central Park	48 times.
BROOKLYN.	
Union Pond	42 times.
Washington Pond	43 times.
Nassau Pond	64 times.

[The ponds omitted in this last list, were not in operation that season.]

Of the above ponds, several are artificial, and during the remainder of the year, the water is drained off, and the area is sodded over and occupied as cricket fields and ball grounds. The Union Pond, Brooklyn, E. D., was occupied this way last year; arrangements are now making for it to be the same this season.

This ground will be tenated by the celebrated Eckford Club, now the Champions, the Resolute and Union Clubs (recently organized by a combination of the Constellation and Favorita Clubs.) The establishment will continue under the control of Messrs. CAMEYER & JOHNSON, whose past able management redounds much to their credit. As it comes within the purview of the objects of the Capitoline Association, this body contemplate converting their Bedford Pond into a ball ground, where the members can enjoy this invigorating exercise free from the intrusion of indecorous outsiders. These grounds will be let for matches, but not to clubs. A public ball ground has long been needed in this City, and the success attending the establishment of the Union Pond, as such, has induced Mr. OUTMAN to convert his Fifth-avenue Pond into one of a similar kind. A better situation or pleasanter spot could not well be selected, and as nothing shall be wanting, we predict a success for the enterprise. We understand that the Acadmies, of which there are several in the neighborhood, intend negociating for the use of this ground, during a part of the day, as a play-ground for their scholar.

Several contests of note are to take place the incoming season; formost of which will be the matches between New-York and Philadelphia and Brooklyn, which are to be played sometime in June.

More Colored Recruits.

About fifty colored recruits, under the command of Sergeant THOMAS H. STEWART, enlisted in Buffalo, Cincinnati and Detroit, arrived in this City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Friday morning. They embarked on the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, for Boston, in the evening, and will be attached to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. It is said that every one of the recruits can read and write. They attracted considerable notice as they passed along the streets.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 3½ P. M.; Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, in the chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY, BENJ. L. SWAN, and JAMES LENOX, Esqs., Vice-Presidents. The death of Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, one of the Vice-Presidents, was announced, whereupon Rev. JOHN C. FLETCHER was called upon to read the 90th Psalm and offer prayer. Three new auxiliaries were recognized: one in Iowa, one in Ohio, and one in New-York. Communications were received from agents and others, in regard to the home work, especially as to resuming operations in the Border States, distributions from New-Orleans, and the access to the Southern States for the books of this Society; from Rev. Dr. BERGNE, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in reference to printing the Arabic Scriptures; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, of Constantinople, in regard to the depot at Smyrna, and also electrotyping the book of Psalms in the Armenian and Armeno-Turkish languages, also relating interesting cases of conversion by reading the Scriptures; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY, Bremen, sending his account of expenditures in behalf of this Society, and showing the progress of the work of Bible distribution in Germany; from Rev. JACOB CHAMBERLAIN, of India, relative to an extended tour of missionary exploration and Bible distribution in the Telugu country. Grants were made of 10,000 Testaments to the Christian Commission, for distribution from Philadelphia; 24,000 Testaments and 1,000 Bibles for the New-York branch of the Commission; 10,000 for Virginia; for the volunteers of the army in rendezvous at Cleveland, O., books to the value of $695 28; to Agent LORD, 2,000 for Illinois soldiers, and 525 for U. S. hospitals in Western Virginia. Some Spanish books were granted for Central America, and Portuguese Bibles and Testaments for distribution in foreign vessels, with a small grant of Bibles and Testaments for Mexico. Rev. J. C. FLETCHER made some interesting remarks in regard to the Bible in Brazil, where he was formerly Agent for this Society. An Agent was appointed for Panama and Central America.

Good Friday.

OBSERVANCE IN THIS CITY.

The services at Morning Prayer in Trinity Church were largely attended, and were of an exceedingly impressive character. Rev. Dr. OGILBY, Assistant Minister of Trinity, read Morning Prayer (including the Lessons) to the Creed, which, with the remainder of the Morning Prayer, was intoned by Rev. Mr. LAMSON, of the American Chapel in Paris. Rev. Dr. VINTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity, intoned the Ante-Communion Service, and preached, Rev. Dr. OGILBY read the Offertory Sentences, Rev. Dr. VINTON offering the "Prayer for the Whole State of Christ's Church, Militant," and pronouncing the Benediction. Instead of the *Venite*, the selection for Good Friday, from Psalms xxii., 69 and 40, was chanted; and instead of the "Proper Psalms," the 6th Selection, "*Beati quorum*," "*De Profundis*," and "*Levavi oculos*." The first Lesson is the narrative (in Genesis,) of the offering, by Abraham, of his son, his only son, Isaac, on the same mount, Mount Moriah, upon which the great sacrifice, of which it was the type, was made in the fullness of time. The second lesson begins St. John's narrative of the Passion of our Saviour, closing with the words, "Now Barabbas was a robber." The "Introit" Anthem was by CUTLER, the organist of Trinity, to the words (Ps. xxii). "My God, my God, look upon me! why hast Thou forsaken me, and art so far from my health, and from the words of my complaint?" This, as well as all the music of the services, was sung by the choir, accompanied by a small organ in the chancel, the great organ being silent. The Epistle of the Day (Hebrews, ch. x) was read by Rev. Dr. OGILBY, and the Gospel, (St. John xix) being the conclusion of the Evangelist's account of the Passion of our Lord, was read by Rev. Dr. VINTON. The hymn sung before the sermon was that of WATTS:

> "When I survey the wondrous cross
> On which the Prince of Glory died."

The words selected by Dr. VINTON as the text of his sermon upon this occasion were these: "What think ye of Christ?" His discourse was listened to with marked attention. At the close, the "Miserere" of DAVID, (Ps. 51,) "Have mercy upon me, O God," was sung, being arranged from the music of the famous "Miserere" of ALLEGRI, which is always sung on Good Friday, in the Sistine Chapel at Rome.

The day was appropriately observed in all the Catholic Churches of the City. The edifices were magnificently decorated, especially St. Patrick's Cathedral. The service at the Cathedral commenced at 10 o'clock. The antipendium was sable, and in deference to the great expiatory sacrifice on Calvary, no Mass was sung. All the vestments of the clergy and the robes of the acolytes were black. The clerical procession having moved from the Sacristy, Rev. Father MCNIERNEY acted as celebrant, Rev. Father MAGUIRE officiated as deacon, Mr. H. MURRAY, of the S. J., was master of ceremonies, and Mr. CHARLES M. O'KEEFE assistant. The First Lesson, referring to the coming of Christ was recited by the celebrant, and was followed by the collect—*Deus, a quo et Judas reatus sui pœnam.* The second lesson, being the prophecy of Christ's coming by Moses, was read, after which the Passion of Christ, selected from St. John's Gospel, chapter 18, was sung. When the account of the Crucifixion was reached, all the congregation knelt, to meditate on the redemption of mankind. Subsequently the clergy divested themselves of their chasubles and proceeded to the Epistle side of the High Altar, where a great cross was covered with sable, partially unveiled by the celebrant, who exhibited it to all present, reciting the sentences *Ecce lignum crucis*, "Behold the wood of the cross," the sub-deacon and deacon in response then sung with the celebrant, "*In quo salus mundi pependit*"—"On which the world was hanged." The choristers then intoned the *Populi Meus*. The hymn, *Crux Fidelis*, was then sung. The English translation of the first stanza reads:

> O Faithful cross, O Noblest Tree,
> In all our woods there's none like thee!
> No earthly groves, no shady bowers
> Produce such leaves, such fruits, such flowers;
> Sweet are the nails, and sweet the wood,
> That bear a weight so sweet and good.

This stanzas was made the refrain of several others on the Crucifixion. The clergy and acolytes then formed a procession to the altar of the Blessed Virgin, from which the Blessed Sacrament was removed, and again deposited in the Tabernacle of the High Altar. The ceremony of incensing the Host followed. It was then exhibited to the congregation. The ceremony closed with appropriate Collects.

Services of Easter Eve at Trinity.

Services commemorative of the mysterious descent into Hades of the Crucified Saviour were held at Trinity Church yesterday. At the morning prayer there was a large attendance, and the services were conducted by Rev. Drs. OGILBY and VINTON. Rev. Dr. DIX preached the sermon, and Rev. Dr. VINTON said the closing prayer and pronounced the benediction. The "Venite," the "Benedicite," the 6th Selection, including "De Profundis," the "Benedictus," and, after the sermon, the "Miserere," were sung, the great organ being silent, and Mr. CUTLER accompanying the choir on a small organ. In the afternoon Evening Prayer took place in Trinity Church at 3 o'clock, after which Right Reverend the Bishop (POTTER) of this Diocese administered the rite of confirmation to forty candidates.

The Reception of Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife.

On Monday Gen. Thumb and wife gave the first of a series of public receptions in this City at Irving Hall. As a natural consequence that place of favorite resort has suddenly become doubly famous and attractive, as was evidenced on the occasion alluded to by the impetuous throng of visitors. The kindness with which the General and his lady have consented to postpone, for a season, their European tour, and favor the Metropolis with their presence, cannot be otherwise than fully appreciated by the thousands who, although anxious to gaze upon the happy couple, had not a prior opportunity, as well as by the untold numbers who, having once seen, have sufficient inducement for again indulging their sight. The afternoon reception was announced to take place at 3 P. M., but it was a full hour after the appointed time before the lilliputians made their appearance. They came upon the stage from a side entrance, the General attired in his Napoleonic costume, and his little wife in her costly bridal robe, adorned with innumerable brilliants. The entertainment commenced with the song, "The Cottage by the Sea," sung with much effect by Mrs. STRATTON, after which the General assumed various attitudes, supposed to have been original with the great NAPOLEON. The remainder of the entertainment was diversified with song, representations, conversation and music, and was highly enjoyed by those present. In the evening the hall was largely attended. The receptions were continued every day and evening during the week. On Monday they will commence their Levées in Newark, N. J.

Court of General Sessions.

FINALE OF THE BEDFORD-ST. CHURCH SCANDAL.

Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, closed up the business of the March term of this Court by passing sentence upon several parties previously convicted. Among them was JOEL B. FERGUSON, who was convicted two or three months ago of obtaining $1,000 by false pretences from a fellow-member of the Bedford-st. Church, named CATHERINE CARTER. A stay of proceedings was granted at the time of the conviction, to give defendant's counsel opportunity to move for a new trial, but it appears that the friends of Mr. FERGUSON concluded to adopt the suggestion of the Court, and reimburse Mrs. CARTER for her loss, rather than risk his chances in another trial. Judge MCCUNN, in passing sentence, alluded to the highly respectable standing of the defendant, and his possession for over 50 years of an unblemished character; the fact that both the complainant and defendant were members of the same church, and the scandal that had been brought upon the church by the affair. He was happy to hear from Mrs. CARTER that the defendant had returned the money to her with interest, and in view of this fact, and the fact that the verdict of the jury was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, he felt that the ends of justice would be attained by the imposition of a nominal fine. The sentence of the Court was that the defendant pay a fine of 6 cents. One or two other sentences for trivial offences were passed, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Naval.

PURCHASED VESSELS.

The splendid river steamboat *Clifton* came to the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday, having been purchased by the Navy Department. The price is about $100,000. The *Clifton* formerly run to Staten Island. Crews were sent from the yard for the prize steamers *Virginia* and *Adler*, which have also been bought for naval purposes. All these vessels will be immediately taken in hand for conversion into gunboats.

THE FRIGATE SABINE ORDERED OFF.

The commanding officer of the United States frigate *Sabine* has received his sailing orders from the Navy Department. He will leave with his vessel this week for an unknown destination. The *Sabine* is a sailing frigate of 1,726 tons burthen, and carries, when fully manned, 500 sailors and marines. She has recently been on recruiting service.

NAMES OF NEW VESSELS ORDERED.

The Naval Constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard has received the names of the new vessels to be built at this station. They are as follows:

Peoria—a side-wheel steamer, 974 tons burden, 240 feet long and 35 feet wide.

Tullahoma—a side-wheel steamer, of the same dimensions and tonnage.

Nyack—a steam propeller, fourth class, 593 tons burden, armament not decided.

A steam tug, for general towing purposes, to be permanently attached to the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE DOUBLE-BOWED STEAMERS.

The United States double-bowed steamer *Otsego* was launched Tuesday from the ship-yard of Mr. WESTERVELT, in this City. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 240 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; measurement, 974 tons. In other respects she is exactly like those already described.

The steamer *Mackinaw*, of the same class as the *Otsego*, has been reported to the Navy Department ready for launching, and orders have been received to float her off on the 7th inst. She is much longer than the other vessels of her class.

The *Agawam* has also been reported, and will be launched in a week.

VESSELS ORDERED TO SEA.

The Navy Department has ordered the following men-of-war to sea, as soon as they can possibly be fitted out:

Vessel.	Rank.	Where.
Union	Transport	New-York.
Ticonderoga	Steam Frigate	New-York.
Iosco	Steam Gunboat	Boston.
Montgomery	Steamer	Boston.
Sumter	Steam Gunboat	Fortress Monroe.
Cimmerone	Steamer	Philadelphia.
Cambridge	Steamer	Philadelphia.

The new vessels *Chicopee*, *Shamrock*, *Chenango*, *Tallapoosa*, *Sassacus* and *Pautuxet* are to be hurried as rapidly as circumstances will permit. They are all of wood.

The United States transport *Massachusetts* arrived on Monday from Port Royal. She left that place on the 20th.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET.

Orders were received by Admiral PAULDING, of this station, on Monday, directing him to dispatch to Rear Admiral PORTER as many United States seamen as could be spared here. Yesterday the Executive officer of the Navy-yard, Dr. WILLIAMS and other officers left this City for Cairo, Ill., in charge of some hundreds of blue jackets from the receiving ship *North Carolina*. The men will be at once assigned to gunboats, and the officers are to return. The departure of the party caused considerable stir in the harbor.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD CONTRACTED FOR.

Yesterday Admiral GREGORY, Superintendent of iron-clads here, gave Capt. PERINE, formerly of the shipbuilding firm of PERINE, PATTERSON & STACK, Williamsburgh, specifications for the construction of a one-turret iron-clad steamer, the plans of which are to be furnished by Capt. ERICSSON. The Navy Department has awarded the contract to Capt. PERINE for about $395,000, the vessel to be finished in about six months. The work will be done in Jersey City.

THE PURITAN AND ONONDAGA.

The work on these iron-clads is somewhat interfered with at Greenpoint by the laborers striking. Yesterday the malcontents were increased to the number of 450. They want $1 25 a day, but Mr. ROWLAND refuses to give more than $1. There are no "imported" Englishmen at work in Greenpoint, save five or six, who are mechanics, and who recently "struck" with others for an increase of salary, which they obtained. The *Onondaga* is to be finished, according to contract, about the 15th of this month; but it is doubtful whether she can be ready for sea before August.

GOING SOUTH.

In a steamer which left this City next yesterday, some officers of the Government, some builders of iron-clad ships, and some influential citizens who know what's going on behind the scenes, took passage for the South Atlantic Station.

MAILS FOR FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed, and left at the Brooklyn Navy-yard before the 7th inst., will be forwarded on that date in the steam-transport *Union* to Port Royal.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT RELATIVE TO NAVAL STRIKES.

The Navy Department has signified its intention to recommend all constructors of vessels for the navy, to pay the same price for labor paid in navy-yards, or else any delays resulting from strikes will not be allowed to account for time in the completion of vessels contracted for. It is understood that this decision is meant to indicate that henceforward contractors will be compelled to pay the fines incurred by delay. Laborers in the Brooklyn Navy-yard now receive eleven shillings per day, and mechanics from $2 50 up.

A BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

A Board of Engineers will be ordered in a few days to convene at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of examining candidates for admission to and promotion in the corps of Engineers.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The Spring of 1863 has opened propitiously for the operatives at the Navy-yard. The ordinary business of repairing three-fourths of the vessels used up on squadron duty has been augmented by the addition to the constructing department of three new vessels besides those on the stocks. Over 4,500 names are on the pay roll, and the monthly disbursements are near $300,000. A Bureau of Navigation has been established separately to meet the increased wants of that branch of the service. The aspect of the premises is in process of improvement. New residences for the master and other officers are laid out. The ordnance building has been enlarged by two stories, and new launching ways occupy the hitherto unincumbered docks. The ornamentation of the ornamental square is now complete, and the guns are most artistically placed on skids within the paling; Mr. EUSTICE is casting shot for 15-inch guns on his own principle, and all the departments are filled with work. In the stream the transport *Union* and the steam sloop *Ticonderoga* are ready for sea; the *Seminole* and some other craft are in course of repair. The amount of work done on the premises may be inferred from the following fleet, now in course of building and completion:

Miantanomah	Iron-clad	Nearly finished.
Mackinaw	Paddle steamer	Ready to launch.
Maumee	Screw gunboat	Building.
Nyack	Screw steamer	Keel laid.
Peoria	Paddle steamer	Keel laying.
Steam tug	—	Keel laying.
Ticonderega	Steam sloop	Finished.
Shamrock	Paddle steamer	Launched.

New-York Chess Club.

The Annual Meeting of the New-York Chess Club was held on Thursday evening, at the rooms of the Club in the University buildings. The Annual report of the Club was presented and adopted, which showed its affairs to be in a very prosperous condition. On a ballot being taken for officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were declared elected to their respective offices: President, JOHN T. IRVING; Vice-President, F. BERNIER; Secretary, GEO. C. HICKS; Treasurer, JOHN THOMPSON. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the alterations of the Chess laws recently made by the English Chess Club, and a committee was appointed, consisting of JOHN T. IRVING, COL. MEAD, JAMES THOMPSON, THOMAS LOYD, and N. MARACHE to consider and report upon the propriety of adopting a permanent code of rules and regulations of chess, and especially with reference to the new code of rules and regulations lately proposed by the British Chess Association.

Fourth Day of the Book Trade Sale.

The sale opened on Friday with the invoice of MASON BROTHERS of this City, which comprised a large number of valuable works, and brought good prices. G. & C. MERRIAM, of Springfield, Mass., offered a line of WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary, Pictorial Edition. The next disposed of were the lots of F. J. HUNTINGTON, of this City, and of SEVER & FRANCIS, of Cambridge, Mass. The offering of LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, was then entered upon. The list comprises BACON'S Essays, various editions of the poets, with miscellaneous works, and including BANCROFT'S History of the United States, of which eight volumes have been issued.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROMPT PUNISHMENT OF A SHAMEFUL ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD SOLDIERS.—Officer CHARLES GARDNER, of the City Hall Police, yesterday arrested the driver of coach No. 184, named ANDREW J. SMITH, and owned by THOMAS MCDONALD, for charging $1 50 for conveying two wounded soldiers from the foot of Cortlandt-street to the New-England Relief Rooms, being an overcharge of seventy-five cents. On observing the attempted cheat, the officer compelled a return of $1 of the money, and on taking SMITH to the Mayor's office and making a complaint against him for violating the Corporation ordinances, the Mayor promptly revoked his license. The fellow impudently presumed to excuse himself for his infamous treatment of our country's brave defenders in this case by representing that he had conveyed soldiers about the City gratis in other instances. This is only an instance of the extortion extensively practiced upon the wounded returning home and passing through the City by our heartless hackmen. Detectives are on their track, however, and the Mayor gives the assurance of prompt punishment in every clear case.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The accident which occurred on Friday evening on the N. J. Railroad, although of an exciting nature, fortunately resulted without loss of life. It appears that the regular Rahway train, with the Harrisburgh cars attached, which left New-York at 7 P. M., arrived safely at the junction near East Newark Bridge. At that point the axle of the smoking car broke. The engine passed safely over the frog, but the smoking car and the passenger car following, were thrown from the track, the former being turned end for end across the rails. The accident is wholly attributed to the breaking of the axle. The cars following the smoking car remained upon the track. Among the passengers injured are JAMES RICHARDS, of Elizabeth, R. RIKER, of Newark, and a brakeman named JOHN MERCERON. No one is seriously injured. The passengers for the South, also the mails, were conveyed by the horse-cars to Division-street station, where other cars were taken. The trains were running as usual at an early hour on Saturday morning.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Benjamin G. Smith and Daniel S. Wilson, (doorman,) to the Third Precinct; Andrew H. Mills, Dennis Murnane and Daniel R. De Forest, to the Fifth; Patrick Sullivan, to the Eighth; John Collin, to the Fourteenth; Peter Vanderhoef, to the Forty-eighth, and Henry S. Young and August Baran to the Forty-ninth. *Resignations*—Alexander N. Speight, of the Thirty-second (doorman;) George F. Buckley and Julius P. Merklein, of the Twenty-seventh, and Wm. N. Griffith, of the Central Office. *Deceased*—James L. Metcalf, of the Fifth Precinct. The latter was one of the oldest members of the force, having been connected with it for the last fifteen years.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMSHIP EVENING STAR.—The steamship *Evening Star*, built for the New-York Mail Steamship Company, was launched yesterday morning, from the foot of Houston-street, East River. The vessel has the following dimensions: Length of deck 280 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet; draft of water, 14 feet; tonnage 2,000 tons. The vessel after being launched, went almost across to the Williamsburgh shore, where she was taken in tow, after considerable difficulty. She was then taken to the Allaire works for her machinery. The joiner work is being done by WILLIAM ROWLAND, who is under instructions to provide accommodations for 400 passengers.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to April 3:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 27	160	98	258
Admitted to April 3	32	17	49
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	6	32
Died	4	4	8
Remaining at date	162	105	267

Males, 251; females, 16.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 4, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104⅝	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	69
2,000	do	104⅞	500	do	69½
18,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	105⅛	400	Erie Railway	77½
5,000	do	105	500	do	77⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	97½	200	do b30	77⅜
20,000	do	98	2500	do	77¾
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes, Oct. & Ap. S.	104½	20	do	78
5,000	do	104⅝	200	do b30	78
1,000	do Feb. & Aug	105½	400	Hudson R. R.	106
1,000	U. S. 6s 1-yr. c	100	300	do	105⅞
22,000	do New	98	200	do s7.	105⅝
24,000	Jersey City W. L.	115	150	do s30.	105½
2,000	Ohio St. 6s '86	118	100	do b10.	106
18,000	Ill. War Loan	102½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	89¼
2,000	Virginia State 6s	66	300	do	90
2,000	Mo. State 6s	60½	100	Harlem R.	60½
6,000	Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R.	88¼	3700	do	61
1,000	Cal. State 7s	125½	600	do	61¼
1,000	Har. R. 1st M.	112	3500	do	61½
3,000	Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	120	1300	do	61¾
5,000	C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. Bs.	125	5200	do	62
5,000	Har. R. 2d M.	103	600	do s30	60
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	44½	200	do s60	58
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	103	200	do s60	57½
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104	1000	do s3	61
1,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st Bs.	108	300	Harlem R. Prf	92
40	Merchants' Bank	102	2650	do	91
10	Bank of Commerce	96½	50	do	91⅜
100	Bank of the Repub.	105	200	do	91¼
15	Metropolitan Bank	105½	600	do b30	91¼
72,000	American Gold	154¾	500	do s10	91
120,000	do	154⅞	100	do s30	89
100,000	do	155	100	Reading R.	88
100	Canton Company	24	100	do	88¼
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	125	11	Mich. Cen. R.	101
100	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	17½	300	do	102
250	Quicks'r Min. Co.	39⅛	500	do s60	101½
150	do	39	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	57¾
50	do	39¼	1250	do	58
100	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	2½	200	do	57⅞
165	Pacific M. S. C.	189	5	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	98
50	do	189¼	850	Gal. & Chic. R.	93½
50	do s10.	188¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	97
50	do s15	188¾	500	do	97¼
50	do b10.	189½	200	do b30	97½
50	do	189⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R. b3	94
300	do	189½	200	do	93¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. b30.	113	200	do	93¾
10	do	113	200	Pitts., F. W. & C. R.	59
100	Erie Railway Pf.	97½	200	Alt. & T. H. R.	32
			14	do	31
			50	Chi. & N. W. R.	16¾
			13	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	81

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	105½	50	Hudson River R.	105¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. Nw	98	23	do	105½
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	104¾	225	do	106
10,000	do	105	300	Harlem R.	61½
1,000	do Feb. & Aug.	105½	1000	do	61
10,000	U. S. D Notes	104½	1700	do	60¾
30,000	Mo. State 6s	60½	500	do	60¼
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	103¾	3500	do	60
2,000	Hud. River 3d m.	110	500	do s30	57
5,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	120	200	do s60	56
2,000	Ill. C. R. Bs.	120	10	do	59
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	78	400	Har. R. Pref.	90
40,000	Amer. Gold	155	200	do	89
150,000	do	155⅛	200	do	89½
88,000	do	155¼	100	Reading R.	88¾
5	Quicks'r M. Co.	39	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	58
200	do	39¾	150	do	58¼
50	Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	49	600	do	58⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	191	100	do	58½
167	do	190½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	99½
190	do s10.	190	500	Clev. & Pitt. R.	69
50	do	190¼	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	97¼
100	N. Y. Central R.	113½	300	do b30	97½
100	do	113¼	400	do b10	97½
1300	Erie Railway	77⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	93¾
100	do s10	77½	400	do	93⅞
100	do s10	77⅝	300	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	58
200	do b10	77¾	100	do s10	59
250	do b10	77⅝	50	Alton & T. H. R. Pr.	67
			100	Chic. & Alt. b30	60

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	155	100	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2½
35,000	do	155⅛	50	Hudson River	106
80,000	do	155⅛	100	Harlem R.	60½
40,000	do	155¼	100	do	60¾
25,000	do c.	155½	500	do	61
25,000	do b3.	155¾	100	do s60	60
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	39	100	do	61¼
50	do s30	39½	100	do	61½
150	Pac. M. S. Co. b3.	190	300	Har. R. Pref.	91
150	do	190	100	do	91½
200	do	190¼	200	do	91¼
50	do	190½	300	do	91⅜
50	do b3.	190½	200	do	91½
50	do b10.	190½	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	57½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s60.	113	550	do	57⅞
50	do s10.	113¼	1200	do	58
100	do b3	113⅛	800	do b3	58½
100	do	113⅜	200	do b10	58¼
50	do	113½	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	69¼
100	Erie Railway	77¼	300	do	69
200	do	77½	200	do b3	69½
650	do	77⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.	97¼
500	do	77¼	200	do s10	97
600	do	77⅛	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	93⅝
100	do s10	77¼	100	do s10	93½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$15,000	Amer. Gold	155⅛	650	Erie Railway b3	77½
145,000	do	155	200	do s10	77¾
20,000	do s3.	155	50	Hudson R. R.	106
2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	105	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	59
100	Quicksilver M. Co. s10	39	150	do b3	59
100	City Gas Co. Brookln.	101½	100	do b5	59
200	Bucks Co. L. C.	2½	100	do b5	59
100	do b3	2⅜	150	do	58¾
100	do b30	2½	200	do s10	58⅞
20	N. Y. Cen. R.	113	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	99½
50	do b3.	113	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	68¾
600	Harlem R.	58	200	do	69
200	do b15	58½	100	P., F. W. & C.	59
2200	do	57	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	97
400	do	56¾	800	do	97¼
200	do s10	56¾	100	do	97½
1000	Harlem R. Prf.	88¾	100	do s10	97½
200	do b10	89½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅞
400	do	89¼	100	do b10	94
200	do	89⅜	100	do	93¾
200	do b5	89½	100	do b5	93⅞

SATURDAY, April 4—P. M.

The changes in Gold Coin to-day were rather more frequent than yesterday, though not violent. Early in the forenoon the bidding on the Street advanced to 156, but fell back at the First regular Board to 154⅞. At the Second Board the sales were at 155@155¼, and the final price on the Street was about 155@154⅞ ℘ cent. In the Share market, the feature of the speculative list was Harlem, large cash sales of which were made at 62@61@60 ℘ cent. cash. These sales eased the deliveries of the Stock, and in the afternoon the price fell to 58℘56 ℘ cent., with considerable sales after the printed report at the lowest figure. From this there was a recovery of 1½ ℘ cent. The other Railways were generally steady, and so were the Bonds. The demand improved for 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. The closing prices compare as follows with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	154	154⅞	Harlem Pref.	90	89
U. S. 6s, 1881	105½	105¼	Mich. Central	101½	101½
N. Y. Central	112¼	113½	Mich. Southern	57	58⅞
Erie	77¾	77⅞	Mich Guarant'd	99	95½
Erie Preferred	97	97	Illinois Central	90	90
Hudson	106	106	Pittsburgh	68¼	69
Toledo	97	97½	Fort Wayne	58½	59
Pacific Mail	190	190½	Rock Island	93½	93¾
Quicksilver Co.	39	39¾	Treasury Certifs.	100	100
Harlem	59¾	57½	7-30 Tr. Notes	104¾	105

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York Bank	111	Bank of N. America	103
Merchants'	102	Hanover	87
America	118	Irving	80
Phenix	103	Metropolitan	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	118	People's	95
Merchants' Exchange	90	Market	92
Leather Manufacturers'	125	Commonwealth	90
Commerce	96½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 7s, thirds, '83	113	Al. & T. H. firsts	100
Erie 7s, fourths, '80	105	Al. & T. H. 2ds. pref.	88
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	112	Chi. & N. W. Int Bds	97
Hud. 7s, thirds, '75	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds. Mo.	44
Hud. R. 7s. conv., '67	107	Han. & St. Jo. second	40
Harlem firsts, '69, '78	110	Tol & Wab. firsts	103
Mich C. 8 ℘ c. firsts, '82	129	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts.	125	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	105
Mich S. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	103½	N. J. Cen. firsts	109
M S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	150	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103¾
Pac. R. 7s, Guar'd	121½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	103

Sales of Real Estate.—APRIL 3.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Farm at Woodstock, Westchester County....$10,500.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	April 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Africa	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	April 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.

For Havana and the Southern Coast.

Sheldrake	April 8	New-York, Havana.
Cornica	April 25	New-York Havana via Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my new chemically purified Chloroformum. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect, by our most respectable physicians. Gold sets teeth inserted for $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentoric, 50 cents; extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; she causes speedy marriages; shows a likeness of future husband or absent friend: lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Ring basement bell.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS,
IN CLOTH,
SILK,
AND OTHER FABRICS,
AT NO. 475 BROADWAY,
ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1863.
GEO. CAREY,
Fille de Paris,
Late CHAS. STREET & CO.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDEMAIDS' WREATHS,
Flowers and Feathers,
Hoop Skirts and Bonnet-Frames.
No. 759 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.
Reduction in prices. 4,000 dozens Black, White and Light colors, at 75c., worth $1 25; 1,100 dozens worked backs, reduced to $1; 400 dozens, plain colors, reduced to 90c. N. B.—All the Hosiery and Undergarments reduced, and 25c. a pair off all the celebrated makes of Kid Gloves. Children's Kid Gloves, 50c. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, Misses' Waists, Skirts, Pads, Steels, Lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, Laces and Trimmings for Ladies' Undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, Bugle Trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference; has no objection to light housework. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., in the grocery store, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS waiter; none but those who can bring the highest references need apply. Inquire at 11 A. M., at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

A GARDENER WANTED—A COMPETENT, steady, unmarried man. Apply at No. 196 West-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SOME knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. Address R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating experience and wages expected.

WANTED—TWO PIANO-FORTE FINISHERS, and a good cabinetmaker; the highest prices paid. Apply at 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES ADOPTED BY the retailers of Ice for the present time only, to take effect on the 15th inst.: Families, offices, banking houses, &c., from 10 pounds to 25 pounds, one cent per pound; from 25 pounds to 100 pounds, 75 cents per 100 pounds; from 100 pounds to 1,000 pounds daily, 50 cents per 100 pounds; from 1,000 pounds and upwards, $8 per ton.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. E. RANKIN will preach a sermon to young men at the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation on SUNDAY (Easter) EVENING, in the Church, corner Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. A special collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service. The 6th Anniversary of the Industrial School will be held in the Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8th, at 7½ o'clock.

A DIVINE SPIRITUAL MEETING WILL be held on SATURDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Samaritan Healing Institute, No. 145 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall. Revelations of important truths will be given. All truth-loving minds are invited to attend. Meetings will be held hereafter every evening, at the same place and time. Admittance 25 cents. No extra charge for revelations, development and healing at the meeting.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper will be administered and some seventy candidates admitted to membership. Services in the EVENING at 7½. Revival meetings EVERY EVENING next week.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. No sermon. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited. "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." Direct route, through Broadway to Worth st., thence to Five Points.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. CHARLES W. POWELL, of Cornwall, Conn., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. GEO. W. ALLEN, of Bakerville, Conn., in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Communion after morning service.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—Lexington av., corner 35th st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector. Bishop POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation in this Church on SUNDAY (Easter Day,) in the morning, at 10½ o'clock. There will be a special Easter service and sermon in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE DUTCH CHURCH ON Washington-square. Regular services have been commenced at Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., opposite the Reservoir. In connection with Dr. HUTTON'S Church, Rev. M. H. HUTTON will preach there every SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and Rev. Dr. HUTTON every EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at the Hall, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Collection taken up. Private sittings during the week; hours from 10 to 2, at No. 133 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Circles Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at same place.

A MISSION ENTERPRISE.—BROTHER WALTERS' Praying Band will conduct the services in this mission at No. 219 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY, April 5, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7 P. M. An interesting revival is in progress. Preaching each Sabbath. Public cordially invited.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD, SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., in Second Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, Rev. Mr. [illegible] Pastor. Addresses by Rev. Mr. [illegible], of New-York, and others. A collection will be taken in behalf of Board of Publication, to aid in their army work. All are cordially invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Revs. Messrs. BROOKS, [illegible] and FLETCHER, and THEO. TILTON, Esq. Singing by the school. Sermon for Easter at 10½ o'clock.

CHAS. C. GOSS WILL PREACH, SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, on Faith, and in the EVENING, the funeral sermon of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH D MORE, at the Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance, No. 446 Broadway. Everybody welcome. Seats free.

EASTER SERVICES.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in the new Church, 41st st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning theme—*The Resurrection of Christ*. Evening—*His Acts and Sayings Day of His Immortality.* Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY MORNING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give a sermon appropriate to Easter. In the evening he will repeat (by request) the first of the series of discourses on immortality, given a few months ago. Text—Job xiv., 10.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D. Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. SUNDAY the Rector will preach in the morning and afternoon, and the Rev. T. DILLON EAGAN in the evening. Seats free.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in Rev. Dr. PORTER'S Church, Williamsburgh, on the SABBATH at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev Dr. CHAMBERS and others. A collection for the Board of Publication to aid in their army work. All are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will positively deliver his sermon upon the *Inspiration of the Scriptures*, being the twelfth of this course, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 5, at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. SUNDAY, April 5, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French. Sermon in English by Rev. CHARLES JONES, formerly of Calvary Church, at 7½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WM. SILVERTHORNE, of Woodbury, Conn; at 3 P. M. by Rev. BENNETT ABBOTT, of Wolcottville, Conn., and at 7½ in the EVENING by Rev. WM. P. ESTES, of Hamden, Conn.

A SPIRITUAL MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Samaritan Healing Hall, No. 145 8th-st., on SUNDAY, April 5, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, where there will be the best trance speakers in the Union present; subject to be chosen by the audience. Admission 10 cents.

RECOGNITION IN HEAVEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING, by special request, will preach on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING. The ordinance of baptism will be administered after the morning service. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Washington Hall on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. The Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ and the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. The subject in the evening *Redemption and the Resurrection*.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Canal and Division sts.—Rev. NATHANIEL MEAD will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WHO ARE THE INFIDELS?—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house TO-DAY, (Sunday,) 5th inst., by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., morning. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 24th-st.—Rev. Dr. KREBS will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

S. S. SNOW, MESSENGER OF GOD, will preach the present truth from the sure Word of Prophecy on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—This is the man who, many years since, predicted the present and coming war and desolation.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH Church—Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, Pastor.—The Sunday School will celebrate its Anniversary, please God, EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, with suitable services. Address by Ralph Wells, Esq.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., OF CALIFORNIA, will preach (D. V.) in the Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City—Grand-st., near the ferry—on SUNDAY, April 5, inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Grand-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR; at 3 P. M., by Rev. W. H. WARDELL, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. F. COLLINS.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—(EPISCOPAL)—West side of 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector.

EASTER SUNDAY.—CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Episcopal, 35th-st., near 6th-av. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG will preach MORNING and EVENING. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. FORBES WILL PREACH BEFORE the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 5. Service at 7½.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Resurrection.*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT No. 19, for $2,000 in gold, drawn by the Importers' & Traders' Bank to the order of Samuels Brothers, and indorsed by them. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to E. N. BLUM, No. 103 Chamber-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SODA FOUNTAIN and cooler; also, an ice-cream machine. Address A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 32 feet wide, and the house in excellent order, furnished with all modern conveniences, and in all respects a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

JOHN McCLAVE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
HAS REMOVED
From No. 1,241 Broadway
To No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE house and 17 lots of ground, situated on Wyckoff-av., in the suburbs of Brooklyn; said house contains 13 rooms, was built by the owner for himself, and is filled in with brick to the peak, and is now in good order. It will be sold cheap and on easy terms, or will be rented to a good tenant. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at the office of the *Christian Ambassador*, No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 1. Possession immediately.
NORMAN VAN NOSTRAM.

MANUFACTURING SITES FOR SALE.—One hundred lots of ground, or any number of them, lying, part in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn., having a front of one thousand feet on the Monongahela River, at Lock No. 1 of the Navigation Company, the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad passing through the centre of it. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, where a map of the property can be seen, or of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

$8,000 EACH FOR TWO OF THE BEST brown-stone houses east of Murray Hill; house 20x46 feet; lot 20x100 feet; three-story, high stoop, basement and cellar, being Nos. 160 and 162 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses were built by days' work, with all modern improvements—halls tiled, stairs solid black walnut, furnace, hot and cold water, &c. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, No. 152 East 53d-st., or of M. C. HULL, 288 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—The two story brick dwelling house No 284 Union-st., containing nearly all the modern improvements, such as furnace, gas and water. In the rear of the house and on the premises there is a stable. If not sold by the middle of this month will be let to a respectable tenant. For particulars apply to H. STUTZER, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., HARLEM, between 129th and 130th sts., three first class, three-story, brown-stone houses, all modern improvements, in a row of eight houses; location unsurpassed 2d, 3d and 4th-av. cars and the boat foot of Beekman st. go between two and four blocks of the houses. Inquire above, or of R. L. SHAW, corner of water and Beekman sts., or RANDELL & PORTER, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.; payments to suit.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW TWO-story brick house, brown-stone basement marble mantels, chandeliers, and all modern improvements. The house is well built and pleasantly situated on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Park avs., near the middle of the block, on the west side of the street. Price $4,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON WATER-STREET, BROOKLYN, between the Fulton and Catharine ferries, an extensive property, on which is now erected a sugar house, ready for immediate operation. The premises can be adapted to any manufacturing purpose. Inquire of C. P SMITH, Esq., at the Office of the Union Ferry Company, Fulton-st., or of A M'CUE, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS three-story brick house, No. 8 Beach-st. Also, for sale, a farm of about 20 acres, with water power, mill, and 70 bearing fruit trees, two miles from Godwinville depot, on Erie Railroad. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 3[illegible] Nassau st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO 34 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. 4 stories, brown stone, 1[illegible] feet wide and 60 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Low price and moderate terms. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT THREE-STORY high stoop brick house No. 1[illegible]9 Thompson-st., near Bleecker, with the modern improvements, and situated in one of the most desirable blocks in that part of the City. Terms very liberal. Apply to GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let No [illegible] South 9th st., Williamsburgh. House three story brick, in good order; lot [illegible]0 by [illegible]50 fitted with grapery &c.; rent $[illegible]. Inquire of D. K. H[illegible], No. 161 Chatham st., or of S. COCKROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; halls frescoed; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR INVESTMENT.—A FINE PROPERTY in the Nth Ward, near Grand-st., for sale; rents for $1,300 on lease of five years to a responsible tenant; will be sold for $[illegible]2,000. Address OWNER, Box No. 181 *Times* office. No broker need apply.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR STONE house, stoop, balusters and rail; price $9,000; cost $10,500; No. 25[illegible] 54th-st., between Broadway and [illegible]th-av.; must be sold; neighborhood good, and future improvements restricted. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 65TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., south side, two new 3-story and basement private houses, with all modern improvements. Also, several new tenement houses in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Apply to WM. A. JUCH, 1st-av., near 66th-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house and lot, No. 15 West 2[illegible]th-st., frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A REAL CITY HOME FOR SALE—A FINE large three-story house, every convenience for a genteel family, in perfect order, now vacant; open all day; will be sold a bargain. No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON REASONABLE terms, three neat cottages on Grand-av., near Bergen-st., Brooklyn. Lot 30x100 feet. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRT-CLASS RESIDENCE IN the City of Newark, located on Mount Pleasant-av., commanding a fine view of the Passaic, and within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex depot. The grounds comprise eight lots, with a frontage of 100 feet, a brick stable and carriage-house, &c. The house was built by days' work, is nearly new and in fine order, conveniently arranged, and every way a desirable residence. For terms and further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., situated directly on the river bank, commanding a fine view of the Sound. The house is large, containing over 20 rooms, with 7 acres of land, good garden, stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, complete; only one hour from the City by steamboat or railroad. Price from May 1 to Dec. 1, $1,050. Also to let, adjoining the same, a neat cottage, containing 11 rooms, with two acres of land, stable, &c. Price $450. Apply to THOMAS LEGGETT, Flushing, L. I., or JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his residence at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, in perfect order, with first-rate improvements; 1¾ miles from railroad station, on the main road from White Plains to Rye and Port Chester. Will be sold with or without the stock, farming utensils, &c., and possession given immediately. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, on the premises, or No 11 South William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., THE beautiful residence of Isaac De Forest, Esq., with 2 acres of land, near the depot. Fine garden, good barn and carriage-house, abundance of fruit and shade trees; house 2-story, 31x42, with wing 20x30, handsomely situated and in perfect order. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—IN WESTCHESTER County, 30 miles from the City, and half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, a large house, carriage-house, &c., one and a half acres of land, handsomely improved, well adapted for a Summer boarding-house, school, or gentleman's residence. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage, with 7½ acres of land, carriage-house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars, inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOCATED on the Bay shore, near Fort Hamilton, about six miles from Brooklyn, consisting of a spacious stone dwelling, containing fifteen rooms; a carriage-house, with stabling for three horses, ice-house (filled) and about four acres of land. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

HUDSON RIVER—EAST BANK; RIVER FRONT 70 acres; modern buildings; fruits of all kinds; 1½ hours by railroad; with stock and furniture; possession to suit. W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

FARMS.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY acres, nine miles from City Hall, New-York. Excellent for gardening. Rent $300 a year. Immediate possession given. Apply to J. P. MANN, No. 23 West 41st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade sts., also, a basement and vault on Centre-st., all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—Of the best description, at low rates. The power taken from a 150 horse power engine. Only a few rooms left. Apply at once at 213 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Executor, Will sell at public auction, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863, At 12 o'clock M.

The estate known as NETHERWOOD, formerly the residence of the late Gardiner G. Howland, situate on the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, containing 255 acres, with a river front of a mile, and embracing five building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, a cottage dwelling, gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, greenhouse and grapery, and also farmhouse, barns, &c. The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity, and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, renders this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune.

Maps of the property may be had of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

For further particulars, apply to
VARNUM & TURNEY,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PEARL-ST. PROPERTY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

By order of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Executor, &c., will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable lot of land Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., on the north side of the street, about 70 feet 11 inches east of Chatham-st., being 22 feet 6 inches wide, by about 55 feet 9 inches in depth on one side, and 88 feet 10 inches on the other.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property may be had of the Auctioneers.

For further particulars, apply to
VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

7TH AVENUE.—1 valuable lot situated on the northwest corner of 7th-avenue and 54th st.; also adjoining, 2 lots of land, together with the two-story frame cottage houses thereon.

54TH AND 55TH STS.—3 lots on each street, 100 feet west of 7th-av., together with the frame mansion, filled in with brick, and frame carriage house thereon; to be sold in one parcel.

BROADWAY.—1 lot, east side of Broadway, 20 feet 5 inches north of 5[illegible]th st., as per diagram.

55TH-ST.—2 lots on the south side of 55th-st., 125 feet east of 8th-av.

65TH-ST.—1 lot on the south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. or Central Park.

8TH-AV.—4 lots, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 62d-st. opposite Central Park.

3D-AV.—4 lots, northwest corner of 3d-av. and 75th-st.; with the large double frame house thereon, and known as the Grenzebach House.

75TH-ST.—2 lots, north side of 75th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., 25 by 102.2.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the Auctioneers No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the 4-story brick house and lot No 93 Madison-st., between Catharine and Market sts.; size of house, 25x50, lot 100. Also, house and lot No. 9 Ashland-place, (Perry-st., between Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.,) 4-story, basement and cellar, brick; 22.8 front and rear, by 94 feet in depth. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

A LARGE LOT OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEFURNITURE at public auction, to close an estate, TO-MORROW, Monday, April 6, at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, rosewood pianoforte, suits of furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, bronze statuary, silver ware, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, bedding, etc. Also, basement and kitchen utensils.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable property known as "Concert Hall Building," located on Main st., corner of Gay, containing four large stores on first floor; five large rooms on the second floor; large public hall, with anterooms on third floor; also, a fine Daguerrean room, all ready for use; the property is well located for dry goods, grocery or any kind of business; terms easy. For particulars apply to SANDS SEELY, No. 31 Wall-st., (basement,) N. Y., or at Stamford, to D. H. CLARK, Auctioneer.

TO HENRY PARRY AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of caen stone, at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 2[illegible]th-st.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN.

TO LET.

TO LET,
THE SECOND FLOOR
OF
HOUSE NO. 225 WEST 30TH-ST.,
To a small family.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES ON BEACON-AV. also two on Clinton-av., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; rent $225 and $200. Apply to THOS. ALDRIDGE, Postmaster, Hudson City, near the Court-house, or to E. EVANS, No. 66 Fulton-st. Also, store to rent at No. 263 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—A HOUSE, ON 92D-ST. AND 8TH-AV., with all modern conveniences; Croton water, hot and cold water baths, range, furnace, &c., &c.; location very healthy and beautiful, only one square from Central Park. Rent, $450 per annum. Possession can be given early.

TO LET—HOME BUILDINGS, NOS. 135 AND 137 Broadway.—Desirable suites of offices for lawyers or others in the white marble building northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to Home Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-ST., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, three well-finished cottage houses, with gas fixtures; eight rooms each; fine yard, fruit trees, outhouse, &c.; facilities good for getting down town. Rent, $175. Inquire at No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. N. B.—Arrangements might be made for the two attics. Only one family in the lower part.

TO LET—BASEMENT OF BUILDING NO. 175 Broadway, forming a L on Courtlandt-st.; eligible, full front entrances on both streets; suitable for French clock warehouse, or any general business requiring publicity and space. Inquire of T. B. BYNNER, Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—TWO NEW, NEAT THREE-STORY basement and undercellar brick houses; in 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Street nearly built up; convenient to 3d-av. railroad; rent low. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine Street.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—THREE FINELY FINISHED LOFTS, 100 by 30 feet, over my piano warerooms, to let for one or more years; rent low; also, storage for furniture. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE AND elegant three-story brick houses, beautifully situated in Fulton-av., corner of Franklin-av., near Bedford. Rent $450. Apply to J SCOTT, No. 69 Duane-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS NARROW FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, in West 14th-st., near 5th-av., suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 103 Reade-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, on 2d-place, Brooklyn. Rent to an approved tenant, $450 per year. Apply to W. EDWARDS, or A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FROM 1ST of May next. Apply to G. W. DUER, Bank of the State of New-York.

PRIVATE STABLES TO RENT—NEAR MADISON-square. Apply to J. & J. FARRINGTON, Nos. 320 and 322 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 23 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at 222 West 14th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS AN ESPECIAL horror of boarding-houses, desires comfort and two rooms with or without board, with a quiet, respectable family, willing to make affidavit that it is private. Location near 5th-av., above 20th street. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two young gentlemen; location airy and pleasant, being three blocks from southeast corner of Central Park, and two blocks from East River. Terms very moderate. Address No. 151 East 58th-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—ONE furnished room and bed-room; location between 8th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address with particulars, W., Box No. 4,530, Post-office, N. Y.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—Second floor No. 71 East 16th-st., to single gentlemen.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 289, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.
J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

JAMES CHEEVER ET ALS. vs. RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY ET ALS.—State of Vermont, in Chancery, Rutland County, March 31, 1863.—The petition in the above entailed cause having been filed in this Court, praying that a decree of the Court of Chancery for Rutland County aforesaid, made at its September term, 1855, in favor of Ellis Gray Loring et als., against the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company et als., be enforced, and said Railroad be ordered into the possession of the petitioners, according to the provisions in said decree.

Ordered, that further proceedings herein stand over until the 15th day of April, 1863, and that all persons interested be notified by publication of this order in the New-York *Times*, Boston *Journal* and Rutland *Herald*, to appear on said 15th day of April, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Rutland, Vt., and show cause, if any exist, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Rutland this 31st day of March, A. D. 1863.
L. C. KELLOGG, Chancellor.

WOODBRIDGE & FISHER,
DWIGHT PORTER,
JEREMIAH FRENCH, } Att'ys for Petitioners.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above-named bonds as shall be presented at this office, between the 1st day of February and the first day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon, and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 24, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY-ONE DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 13, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, at the office, No. 432 Canal-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.
A. BARMORE, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BUFFALO and State Line Railroad Company may have the privilege of subscribing for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at par, by calling at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS', and Ordinance vouchers and other Government bills, purchased. Certificates of Indebtedness promptly collected. JOHN B. MURRAY, 30 Nassau-st., cor. Liberty.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on property in this City and Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY R. R. FIRST Mortgage Bonds, interest payable in gold, for sale by
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of the 8th April.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York, on the 22d day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dividends remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June will, after that date, be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in sight exchange on New-York.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 16th day of April. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of April, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the shareholders on and after the 3d day of April ensuing. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, March 31, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank. Payable on demand.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. COOPER, Sec. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.
Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED.—WANTED, to purchase for cash, a strictly first-class 25 feet modern house, on the north side of a cross street, between 18th and 40th sts., and Madison and 6th avs., with lot running through to next street, and stable on rear lot; or would purchase two vacant lots similarly located. Address, with full particulars,
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED.—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE OR partially so, in a good location, where the rent would be taken in board, with the privilege of a few first-class boarders. Best City references. Address C. H. M., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A 3-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 176 *Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BETWEEN 20th and 45th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Address E. B. T., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, giving terms and size of house, and stating whether vacant or not.

GUANO.—A CONSIGNMENT OF 117 TONS, AS landed from ship in the Atlantic Dock Stores, Brooklyn; a superior article from Saldanah Bay. Sold cheap, in quantities to suit. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 30th March, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City, the following:

CLOTHING.
Hats.
Caps.
Shirts.
Drawers.
Stockings.
Shoes.
Boots.
Trowsers—mounted.
Blankets.
Water-proof Blankets, (Philadelphia Pattern, to be used also as Shelter Tents.)
Ponchos.
Haversacks.
Canteens.

EQUIPAGE.
Hospital Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Wall Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Shelter Tents.
Axes.
Hatchets.
Spades.
Pickaxes.
Camp Kettl
Standards.
Guidons.
Ax Handles.
Hatchet Handles.
Mess Pans.
Pickax Handles.
Drums.
Fifes.
Sets of Regimental Books.
Sets of Company Books.

Samples of which may be seen at this office. All articles to be inspected by a sworn Inspector, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which deliveries can be made by them.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed Proposals for Furnishing, (here insert the articles named in the bid,) and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON.
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of May, 1863, to the 31st day of October, 1863; notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than four years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross rate of which is not as high as thirteen hundred and fifty pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred and fifty pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B——, of the city or town of ——, County of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, at the Washington Drove-yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

—— ——

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.
A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, the 6th of April, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED POTATOES for issue to the United States Army, for seven months, from April to October, 1863, at the rate of *one hundred thousand pounds per month*.

The Desiccated Potatoes must be manufactured from the best varieties of sound potatoes, and be in all particulars a perfect article; to be ground fine and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, each containing sixty pounds, or other less and uniform and convenient quantity; the tin or zinc boxes to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, (two in each,) with sunken and battened ends, as per sample to be seen at this office.

Each bid to have consideration, must be accompanied by a sample of five full and complete cases of *the Proposer's own manufacture*, and must state where the manufacturing establishment is located, in order that it may be visited, with a view of giving assurance of the ability of the proposing parties to furnish the article required.

Each bid must contain the written guaranty of two responsible persons—whose ability to respond in bonds to the amount of *ten thousand dollars*, must by certified by the United States District-Attorney, or other proper officer, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly filled."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 12 Faneuil Hall-square, Boston, April 2, 1863.

Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, April 9, at 4 P. M., for the transportation of about 40,000 barrels of Government stores from Boston to New-Orleans.

Vessels of not over 6,000 barrels capacity preferred.

Bidders must state the rate per barrel of six cubic feet upon the following basis:

FLOUR, and all other articles in flour barrels, to be considered as six cubic feet. Barrels of BEEF and PORK to be considered as seven and one-half cubic feet. All other packages to be measured and rendered in cubic feet, with the customary *one-fifth off* from all round packages.

A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid. WM. W. McKIM, Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY next, for furnishing, within ten days from the opening of such proposals, five hundred good, sound, strong, cavalry horses, between the ages of five and nine years, of dark color, in good working condition, and not less than 15¼ hands high; ten per cent. of the number may be mares, the others geldings. These animals will be subject to a rigid inspection, and will be paid for in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the number required, and the horses may be delivered in lots of one hundred or more. Bidders will please state price for each horse delivered, and give the names of two respectable residents of this City as references.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE NO. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR THE HIRING OR leasing of buildings and parts of buildings to be used for Armories for the various Companies and Regiments of the New-York National Guard, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors from owners of property and others.

The proposals to state the locations, quantity of room, term of lease and rent, and parties presenting proposals to submit diagrams.

By order of
Special Committee on Armories and Drill-Rooms.
JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

THERE WILL BE A FESTIVAL AT THE Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of 49th-st. and Lexington-av., on EASTER MONDAY, April 6, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Should the weather prove stormy, it will be postponed to the first clear day. A visit to the institution on this occasion, and at any other time, will be regarded as a favor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY—Boucicault's Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.
TUESDAY—Will be presented a new comedy, in four acts, (an adaptation from the French,) called
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
New and beautiful scenery, superb appointments and appropriate costumes.
The principal characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Young, Mrs. Hoey.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the new comedy,
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
FRIDAY,
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
and
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

IRVING HALL,

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.
THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE GREAT PIANIST,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, April 7, on which occasion the following artists will assist:
Mrs. MARIE ABBOT,
Soprano, pupil of Sig. Abella, her first appearance.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Baritone, his first appearance at the Gottschalk Concerts.
Mr. GEO. WM. WARREN, the Pianist, who has kindly consented to play, with Mr. Gottschalk, his Grand March, entitled "THE ANDES."
MR. FRITZ PEIPER, the young and talented Violinist, his first appearance in New-York.
The celebrated Quartette Club, consisting of
Miss H. L. SEARLES, Soprano.
Miss A. L. GOODALL, Contralto.
Mr. G. R. CROMWELL, Tenor.
Mr. W. P. GRIER, Basso.
Conductor……………Sig. ABELLA
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
April 7, 8, 10 and 11.
GRAND PUBLIC LEVEES,
GRAND PUBLIC LEVEES,
of
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
IMPERSONATIONS, TABLEAUX, SONGS
DANCES, BRIDAL PRESENTS,
and
THE WEDDING COSTUME.
THREE LEVEES DAILY,
from 11 to 1½—3 to 4½ and 7¾ to 9 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

Reopening after their successful engagement at the Boston Academy of Music.
TUESDAY, April 7.
PERIL EN LA DEMEURE,
Comedie in two acts by M. Octave Feuillet.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 10½ P. M.

THURSDAY, April 9—EXTRA PERFORMANCE—BENEFIT OF MLLE. ANNA HAMBURC.

SATURDAY, April 11, at 12½ P. M.—MATINEE FRANCAIS.
Admission 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, F. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

A GRAND COMBINATION.

DR. COLTON!
COMMODORE NUTT!
THE "OLD FOLKS!"
Dr. COLTON respectfully announces a Grand Exhibition of the Laughing Gas at the COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8. The entertainment will commence with a brilliant Concert by the celebrated quartette of
FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS,
In which they will delight the audience with those enrapturing SONGS which have rendered their names famous throughout the country. After which, Dr. COLTON will administer
THE LAUGHING GAS
TO EIGHT GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES!
The usual care being taken in the selection.
Dr. COLTON has the extreme pleasure to announce that, by the kind permission of Mr. BARNUM, that last wonder of the world, COMMODORE NUTT, will appear on the stage AND WILL INHALE THE GAS! There will be no failure.
Notwithstanding the increased expenses of this entertainment, TICKETS ONLY 25c.; CHILDREN, 15c.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

To sail on
THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, M.
The A No. 1 British
Steamship
VICTORIA,
3,000 tons,
Capt. HENRY HARRIS,
Will be dispatched as above from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., N. R.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin……$75 | Steerage……$30
Payable in U. S. Currency.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, April 11.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
OVER
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA OR ILLINOIS
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL, SATURDAY, 23D MAY.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., direct for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, April 11, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight on measurement goods 60c. per foot; on weight goods, 2c. per pound. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	April 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	April 18
GLASGOW	Saturday	April 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.

The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2½ o'clock, landing both ways at Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port-Washington, Mount's & Brown's Dock Fair Haven and Red Bank, until further notice.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAVENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken.
A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO CARTMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 2 loads of sods, delivered in East-Broadway. Address J. B. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office. State price, delivered on sidewalk, in good condition.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW
will take place at the Museum
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1863,
when upward of
$2,500 IN PREMIUMS
will be paid for the finest
BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUARTERNS AND FAT BABIES.
For circulars containining list of premiums and full particulars, apply at the Ticket-office of the Museum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW
Will take place at the Museum on
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
April 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1 and 2, 1863,
At which time upwards of
$2,200
Will be paid in premiums for the best breeds of Dogs, including St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Italian Greyhounds, King Charles Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, Black and Tan Terriers, Poodles, Esquimaux Dogs, Pointers, Setters, Greyhounds, Bloodhounds, Fox Dogs, Beagles, Harriers, Scotch Deerhounds, Shepherd Dogs, Coach Dogs, English Mastiff, Bull Dogs, Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Skye Terriers, and for whatever is most rare and beautiful among the canine species.
Circulars containing full particulars and list of premiums may be had on application at the Museum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EASTER ENTERTAINMENT.
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 6,
And following days.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS!
Reëngagement of the talented, versatile and popular Comedian,
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
MR. SAMUEL EMERY,
Who will appear in his famous impersonation (pronounced by the English Press to be inimitable, and a masterpiece of conception)
GILES, THE MILLER'S MAN,
in the absorbingly interesting and powerful domestic drama,
THE MILLER'S MAID.
THE MILLER'S MAID.
In the Afternoon and Evening will be presented
TWO DRAMATIC PIECES.
The drama of the Miller's Maid being followed by the farcical extravaganza of
LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.
At each performance there will be an
INTERMEZZIO OF SINGULAR INTEREST,
Introducing
CHARMING MISS MINNIE WARREN,
CHARMING MISS MINNIE WARREN,
Sister of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb and much less in size, the tiny embodiment in living form of the fairy and the fay.
With her will appear
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
who will present to the audience his admirable
MINIATURE EDITION OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
and appear in various
TABLEAUX AND IMPERSONATIONS, WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
With every appearance of Miss Warren and Commodore Nutt will be exhibited their
ELEGANT PRESENTS OF GEMS AND JEWELRY,
given them by the most influential persons in the United States.
The entertainments of the Museum will also comprise
MR. HARRISON, THE GREAT IMPROVISATORE,
MASTER ROBERT HENDERSHOT,
The hero drummer boy of Fredericksburgh,
GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
GRAND CRYSTAL AQUARIA,
replete with
AQUEOUS BEAUTY AND MARINE SPLENDOR,
and presenting all the colored fish of the tropical seas.
ALBINO FAMILY, THE MUSICAL SEAL,
WHAT IS IT? GREAT BEAR SAMSON,
HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES,
and a concentration of more wonders than
ANY OTHER PLACE IN THE WORLD EXHIBITS.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress……Miss LAURA KEENE
Doors open at 7; performance beginning at 7¾ o'clock.
FOURTH and LAST WEEK but two of
LAURA KEENE'S FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT.
STILL ANOTHER ADMIRABLE NEW PLAY.
MISS LAURA KEENE
IN TWO SPLENDID CHARACTERS.
Mr. R. W. BLAKE reappears in an original part.
Fine Scenery, Stirring Incidents, Wonderful Results.
MONDAY EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING,
the exciting serio-comic Irish Drama, in two acts, entitled
BANTRY BAY;
OR, IRELAND IN 1798.

Billy Bluff, a Postman	Mr. W. R. Blake
Brice Farley, a Villain	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Phadrig, Landlord of the King's Head	Mr. C. Peters
Mr. Hammond, in love with Nellie	Mr. H. F. Daly
Maurice, Brother to Nellie	Mr. Leverich
Lieut. Sharp, a Royalist	Mr. Bilby
Servants, Fishermen, Soldiers, &c.	
NELLIE O'DONOHUE	Miss LAURA KEENE
Pennie Dorgan	Miss Nickinson
Mrs. Dorgan	Mrs Tyrrell | Mrs Kirk. ..Miss Everett
Judith, Servant to Mrs Dorgan	Mr. Rouse
Villagers, Peasants, &c.	

After which the capital two act Comedy of
NATURE AND ART,
in which Miss LAURA KEENE, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Levick, Mr. Rouse and Miss Nickinson appear.
OTHER NEW PLAYS ARE IN PREPARATION.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 471 Broadway, and at the Pond 5th-st. and 5th-av.

COTOPAXI.

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION

GEORGE H. HALL'S Pictures, comprising Figure, Fruit and Flower subjects, are now exhibiting at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, where they will remain until the 15th inst.

MUSICAL.

MR. J. A. VOSE,
TEACHER OF THE PIANO,
No. 55 West 21st-st.,
Between 5th and 6th-avs.

LECTURES.

HERETOFORE AND NOW-A-DAYS;

or,
GRANDFATHERS AND GRANDCHILDREN!
CLINTON HALL,
(Astor-Place,) Eighth-St.,
Dr. W. E. BLAKENEY, will deliver the second Lecture of his course,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6th.

SECOND LECTURE.—Fancy Stocks—Bulls and Bears—Ups and downs of Wall-st.—Ballooning in the Street; Fashionable Aeronauts—Up she goes; Grandmothers "Nothing to Wear;" Birds of Paradise; Flora McFlimsey & Co; Dressing a-la-mode—What Dressed Grandma—How Granddaughter Costumes—Granddaughter's Wardrobe—What it costs to cast a Belle; Livery and Fixins; Sea side Cures; Country as seen through a Fashionable Glass—Watering Places—Three hundred dollar Handkerchief; Good for Health—What it costs to keep a Family; Marrying for Money; A Matrimonial Team; A Fashionable Training; Suppose I should "burst;" Too high up—The Daughters of now-a-days; The Mother of Washington.

Music by a celebrated Choir.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
The Spring Term will commence April 10, at the large and commodious mansion of JAMES SUYDAM, Esq., Park-av., corner of 38th-st.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Female Department—Miss M. E. HOTCHKISS has assumed the entire charge. The Summer session commences April 20, 1863. Extensive repairs are being made, the school-rooms newly furnished, and the entire premises will be put in order. Board, tuition in English and French, $140 per annum. References—Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Rev. Dr. Eells, Brooklyn; Rev G. Pierson, Florida; G. M. Greer, Goshen; R. G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway, and Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st.
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal—a family boarding-school for twelve pupils; pleasant and healthy location in Fair Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn.; has been in operation twelve years. Summer term of twelve weeks begins May 6. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Boarding School for Boys, at Easton, near Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars of O. R. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.; Rev. G. F. Post, No. 164 Barrow-st., Jersey City, or the Principal.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—SUPERIOR advantages are secured in this school, conducted by a successful teacher of many years' experience. 25 miles from the City; ages from seven to 14 preferred; two vacancies; terms reasonable. Address C. M., No. 3 Park-row.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—HARD WORK AND A HIGH SALARY, in some high-toned family, school or office, of the most undoubted respectability, by a young lady, largely experienced as literary contributor, organist, church singer, teacher of French, English, music, drawing, painting, &c.; has a file of testimonials from prominent persons. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY (AMERICAN OR ENGLISH) by a German family, in the country, ten miles from New-York, as governess and assistant in a private school, competent to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French, music and drawing; the best of references required and given. Address, for further particulars, F., Letter Box No. 2,347 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of this city, wishes to secure, during the summer, a position as teacher in a school, or as tutor in a family; good references. Address J. C. N., station E, 8th-av., New-York City.

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

The Recent Great Fire in Richmond.

How it is Proposed to Tax the "Confederates."

MILITARY MATTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

GREAT FIRE IN RICHMOND.

The following account of the recent fire in the rebel capital is from the Richmond *Examiner*:

"The fire broke out in the public store warehouse, and destroyed between 700 and 800 hogsheads of tobacco, and Government property of various kinds, the aggregate being nearly $1,000,000.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, the gloomy night of storm was lit up, and the city illuminated by the most destructive fire which has occurred in Richmond for many years in the value of property destroyed.

The warehouse and its extensive shedding, covering a square of ground south of the basin, were occupied partly by the State and partly by the Confederate Government, and from the second story office window the flames were first discovered breaking out. Simultaneously some three or four persons jumped from the windows—one of them, EDWARD SMITH, falling upon his face, and severely injuring himself.

No. 1 of the five wings, in which several thousand hogshead of leaf tobacco were lying a prey to the fiery elements, must have been destroyed, but for the exertions of the new steam fire engine. The flames swept through wings Nos. 1 and 2, leaving a debris of charred hogsheads in their path of at least half an acre in extent, piled four or five feet with tobacco, ruined by fire or soaked with water, and, between the two contending elements, rendered almost, if not entirely valueless. At wing No. 3 the fire was observed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, having burned furiously for over three hours. The walls of the main building fell down while the fire was raging, and the flames of the shedding fell in upon the tobacco as the fire progressed, making the destruction more complete.

The number of hogsheads of tobacco consumed or destroyed by fire and water, was between 700 and 800, and valued at least at half a million of dollars. As by the terms of the storage, the State Government assured the risk of its loss by any agency, this heavy amount falls partly upon the State. We believe, from a personal inspection, that a good part of the tobacco apparently ruined, may be saved with care.

The stores lost by the Confederate Government consisted of 200 grain bags, worth $1 apiece; 3,000 bushels of ship stuff, 1,000 bushels of oats, large quantity of sole leather, footing up an aggregate of nearly a quarter of million of dollars.

The building and sheds belonged to the State of Virginia, and the latter being erected near the basin, would have facilitated the destruction of the tobacco, in case Richmond should fall into the hands of the public enemy. A common enemy settled the question of possession, as far as a good portion is concerned, and finally, if not satisfactorily, smoking up half a million at a whiff.

The rumors as to the origin of the fire, and the *status* of things about the warehouse on the evening previous to the conflagration, were as various as they were unreliable. The proper officers of the State and Confederate Government are investigating the affair, and we presume, if there be found criminal neglect, or even worse conduct, on the part of the guard in charge of the department in which the fire originated, it will meet with exposure and punishment.

It was generally believed that some parties connected about the place were having "a little time" in the office of the Confederate Department, and that the fire was the result of their condition. The actual loss is estimated at $160,000, that being the amount of the State insurance on the tobacco, which was owned by planters throughout the commonwealth, and in addition is the loss of the warehouse, 200 feet front, valued at $40,000.

Deducting this amount, and estimating the tobacco lost by its present and prospective value, a loss of upward of a million of dollars falls upon the planters, the owners of the tobacco destroyed.

RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

Two murders have recently been committed in Manchester, opposite Richmond, on the James River. The perpetrators belong to ——— division, now stationed in that vicinity. The first victim was S. H. SCHRUGGS, a peaceable citizen of Manchester. The same is said of the second victim, whose name is not given.

"Capt. A. C. WEBSTER, confined in Castle Thunder, and condemned by Court-martial to be hung next Friday, made a most desperate effort to escape from his fate last Friday by jumping from a third story window. He fell to the ground in a disabled condition, and was easily recaptured. It is not likely that he will be reprieved."

THE REBEL TAX BILL.

The *Mercury* thus summaries the provisions of the Tax bill now before the rebel Congress:

The bill, as reported from the Committee, proposes a tax of one per centum on the value of all real and personal property, moneys and credits, held on the 11th day of January, 1863, and on the 11th day of January of each succeeding year thereafter, except on such property, money or credits, as may be employed in a licensed business, or the profits of which are by the bill especially taxed; prescribes the mode of taking out licenses, and taxes business, as follows:

Bankers, three thousand dollars for each license, and ten per centum upon the gross amount of profits realized during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1863.

Auctioneers, twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Wholesale dealers in liquors, one hundred dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Retail dealers in liquors, fifty dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Retail dealers (in groceries, merchandise, &c.,) twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Wholesale dealers, one hundred dollars, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Pawnbrokers, one hundred dollars for each license, and ten per centum on the gross amount of profits.

Distillers, one hundred dollars for each license, and ten per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Brewers, fifty dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Keepers of hotels, inns and taverns, twenty dollars for each license, and ten per centum on the gross amount of the profits realized. Keepers of eating-houses, and bording-houses, where there are six boarders or more, the same.

Brokers, one hundred dollars for each license and ten per centum on the gross amount of profits realized.

Commercial brokers, one hundred dollars for each license and one per centum upon all sales.

Tobacconists, twenty-five dollars for each license and one per centum on gross amount of sales. Any person whose business it is to retail cigars, snuff and tobacco, in any form, shall be deemed a tobacconist under this act; but wholesale and retail dealers, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as a tobacconist, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Theatres, three hundred dollars for each license. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic representations, plays or performances, and not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or threatrical representations, shall be regarded as theatres under this act.

Circuses, one hundred dollars for each circus.

Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows, twenty-five dollars.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, twenty dollars for each alley or billiard table.

Livery stable keepers, twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on gross profits.

Cattle brokers, twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on gross amount of sales.

Butchers and bakers, twenty-five dollars for each license and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Peddlers, fifty dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross sales.

Apothecaries, twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Photographers, the same.

Lawyers, physicians, surgeons and dentists, twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of receipts from practice.

Confectioners, twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on gross amount of sales.

Salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, taxed one per centum, and any excess of that amount, two per centum.

There are also provisions proposing to tax railroad and steam navigation companies, banks, trust companies, savings institutions, gas companies, insurance companies and telegraph and manufacturing companies. It further proposes to levy a tax of one per centum upon any person or persons, firm or company, publishing any newspaper, magazine, review, or other literary, scientific or news publication, issued periodically, on the gross receipts for all advertisements, or all matters for the insertion of which in said newspaper or other publication, as aforesaid, or in extras, supplements, sheets or fly leaves accompanying the same, pay is required or received.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE ENEMY.

HEADQUARTERS, WILMINGTON, March 11, 1863.

Whereas, it appears that many civilians and negroes are in the habit of visiting that part of this command known as the Banks, which forms one of the picket lines; and whereas, it is reported and believed that this is for the purpose of communicating with the enemy, I give notice that all white persons and negroes found on the Banks without proper authority will be considered as enemies, and captured or shot by the picket guards.

W. H. C. WHITING, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.

GEN. FOSTER.

From the Wilmington Journal, March 16.

A private letter from Newbern, received within the last few days, gives the information that about ten days ago, FOSTER was at Newbern with about thirteen thousand men, and was expected to move in a few days in the direction of Kinston or Goldsboro. The letter adds that the Yankees at Newbern say they are sick of the war; some of them say they will not fight any longer for Old ABE LINCOLN, or any other Abolition President. A large portion of their soldiers do not like to bear arms along with negroes.

THE FORAY ON HILTON HEAD.

From the Charleston Mercury, March 16.

On Thursday evening, all proper arrangements having been previously made, the "forayers" (Capt. JOHN H. MICKLER and a detachment of his company, Eleventh regiment South Carolina Volunteers) started in their canoes, and followed May River down to its junction with Mackay's Creek, where the union of the two streams forms Calibogue Sound. Learning, from close observation, the picket stations, they effected a safe landing. The night was dark, and the wind high enough to send the tide to the shore with a heavy murmur. After making all necessary dispositions to insure success, the scouts moved cautiously to the high ground, and thence toward the house, which is used as a picket and signal station. The plan was to approach the place in the rear, and, if possible, capture or bayonet every one there without firing a gun; but they found that a sentinel guarded the approach from this quarter, and another was posted on the front. Under these circumstances, there was no alternative but to shoot down the sentinel at the back door, and then do their work with dispatch. Bang went a musket, and as target practice is not certain in the dark, away scampered the sentinel, followed by the attacking party, who rushed close upon his heels into the house. Before the sleeping guards could throw off their blankets, they found themselves in the grasp of a band of stern rebels. Rather than take the twenty odd bright bayonets of our men, the astonished Yankees quietly surrendered. Meantime, the noise below had awakened the sleepers above, and a Lieutenant of the signal corps rushed down stairs, *en dishabille*, to ascertain what had occurred; but he too was soon a prisoner in the hands of a sturdy grayback, with pistol cocked, whom he encountered at the foot of the stairs. This much having been accomplished, no time was to be lost. The prisoners were marched at the double quick to the landing, the Yankee Lieutenant suffering severely from briars and thorns, he being barefooted, without hat or coat. The retreat was safely conducted, and that too over nine miles of water courses, available for gunboats of large size. The following is a list of the captives:

First Lieut. Thomas B. Rushby, U. S. Signal Corps; Alfred S. C. Williams, U. S. Signal Corps; John Meirman, U. S. Signal Corps; John Hudgin, U. S. Signal Corps; Sergt. S. L. Sibley, 9th regiment Maine Volunteers; Private Leonard Baker, 9th regiment Maine Volunteers; L. Connell, 9th regiment Maine Volunteers; J. O. Chandler, 9th regiment Maine Volunteers; J. A. Hannan, 9th regiment Maine Volunteers.

A Lieutenant of the Signal Corps and a private, who remained up stairs, escaped unobserved, and the pickets on the bluff made their escape. All the rest were taken and brought off the Island without the loss of a man on our side.

But little information was obtained. Gen. BURNSIDE had not arrived up to Thursday, but was hourly expected. An attack on Charleston and a vigorous campaign in this department had been the camp talk for six weeks, and the troops did not understand the delay. There had been some movements of troops, &c., within a few days, but the object in view was not known. [Our pickets reported an iron-clad up Broad River as high as Hogg's Neck, on Wednesday last, but she retired after firing two guns.]

This is the fifth or sixth successful foray made by Capt. MICKLER. In May last he secured a large quantity of corn and cattle on Calliwassee Island; in July he took two Yankee pickets from Pinckney Island, and killed a third; in August, with Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, they killed, wounded or took prisoners a company of Yankees on Pinckney Island; last week he foraged on Dawfuskie Island, supplying his men with hogs, poultry, eggs, &c., and burnt the wharf before leaving.

SUFFERING IN SAVANNAH.

The tone of the Savannah Press indicates a good deal of suffering among all classes in that city on account of the scarcity of provisions. In the *Republican*, of last Wednesday, a writer complains that the only nourishment provided for the sick and wounded in the hospitals consists of bacon and corn bread. The leading article is upon the subject of high prices and extortional profits, and expresses the fear that civil commotion cannot be avoided, nor "our revolution fought out to a successful issue," unless some remedy be speedily devised. The article condemns the seizures of private property by the Confederate Government as unwarranted and unnecessary, and characterizes them as "nothing more or less than high-handed and illegal outrages." The Government robbers are infesting every highway, impressing bacon, corn and rice. For bacon it allow 35 cents a pound, while the ruling price is 90 cents.

In the *Republican* of the 25th a return to the same topic is made. The writer says:

"The subject of provisions for our city is becoming more and more important. Our city authorities, in looking at it, thought best to request the railroads to refuse to carry any out. This, so far as rice is concerned, may do good, but *it is questionable whether we have anything else*. For the past few days it has been difficult to buy bacon to supply families in this city, and many persons could not find corn meal even in small quantities. So the shipment of these articles need not be prohibited. But this is not the difficulty. The evil is this: The retailers of provisions have been forced to go or send to the country for supplies. They have tried to obtain them—have bought some in small quantities—brought them to the depot of the Gulf Road, there to be stopped by Government agents. *Even small packages and parcels there remain, while soldiers' families and others of the city require them.*"

The members of the "Mitchel Guard," a company of the Forty-seventh Georgia regiment, publish a card thanking Hon. THOMAS PURSE for covering a want long and sorely felt by presenting each member of the company with a pair of pantaloons. They have been in service over a year, they say, without pay and with but one suit of uniforms.

THE STEAMER GEORGIANA.

From the Charleston Courier, March 23.

Capt. HUDSON and mate of the steamer *Georgiana*, with Mr. HAPE, a passenger, and a boat's crew, went down to Sullivan's Island Saturday morning, for the purpose of visiting the steamer and trying to save, if possible, a portion of the cargo. On their arrival they were kindly proffered assistance by Capt. HASKELL, who joined them with a detachment of men from his battery and one gun. The party proceeded along the beach and discovered four of the blockading vessels close in, and in such a position as to be able to rake the stranded steamer with their guns. Upon seeing our men approach, the blockaders steamed up and commenced firing, most of their shot striking around and upon the wreck. Capt. HASKELL replied, but was unable to reach them. The enemy succeeded in completely riddling the *Georgiana*, and all hopes of saving anything, we believe, have been abandoned. A crew of six men from Capt. HASKELL's battery, who left to visit the wreck on Friday night, are reported missing, and it is feared have been captured by the enemy.

ABOLITION PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 3.

Sixteen Abolitionists were brought from the West to the Libby prison on Thanksgiving Day. On Saturday 32 were brought from Staunton. Included in the lot was a deserter from an Ohio regiment, and one from the First Massachusetts cavalry, who left his comrades in Moorfield, Hardy County; also, the following citizens charged with disloyalty, viz: J. W. Butler, Leesburgh; E. Wilbite, Hardy County; Wm. W. Maxwell, Wyoming County; Benj. F. Warnax, of Williamsburgh. Twelve Yankee sailors, part of the crew of the steamer *Columbia*, also arrived on Saturday from Wilmington, N. C. No flag of truce had arrived from the Yankees up to yesterday. On Wednesday 1,500 Abolitionists are expected here from the Southwest. Included in the number are 300 commissioned officers and two Brigadier-Generals.

Twelve abolition prisoners of war from the West were brought to Richmond on the 16th inst. They hailed from Chattanooga, but were captured singly or in pairs, in various places near Gen. BRAGG's army. The 600 Yankees now domiciled here at the cost of the Government, cost each $1 50 per day to support them. They will be sent home the first available opportunity.

LITTLE JEFF.

"Long Grab" writes to the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, giving a biography of JEFF. DAVIS. He says:

"Mr. DAVIS has four or five small children, the oldest—little JEFF.—is certainly a 'bird,' if not a 'spoiled chicken.' He is a rare specimen of Young America, Jr.; is at home in a row among other little boys; often 'curses out' the crowd, and generally sets the nursery and whole juveniledom in an uproar. *He can use more profanity, turn over more furniture, torment more cats, and invent more scenes of devilment, than all the little boys within his father's political jurisdiction.* Inheriting the military qualities of his ancestors, he is skilled in all manner of *infantry*; and, if they are correct who say old JEFF. is the embodiment of self-will and obstinacy, little JEFF. is certainly a 'chip of the old block.'"

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

From the Charleston Mercury, March 16.

The British steamer *Flora*, with a valuable general cargo, from Nassau, N. P., which place she left on Wednesday last, has arrived here in safety. The schooner *Confederacy* and sloop *Rosalie* had arrived from that port. Also, steamers *Ruby* and *Giraffe*, the latter from Wilmington, N. C. The steamers *Britannia*, DE FORREST, from Leith; *Gertrude*, RAISON, from Greenook; and *Georgiana*, from Liverpool, arrived at Nassau Feb. 28 and March 2. The steamer *Stonewall Jackson*, BLACK, cleared for Havana on the Feb. 28, where she goes for repairs. The steamer *Nicholas I.* returned to Nassau March 5.

NARROW ESCAPE OF VAN DORN.

A letter to the Charleston *Courier*, from Columbia, Tenn., gives an interesting account of a narrow escape made by VAN DORN from the capture of himself and whole command. It appears that on the 11th ult., he had taken an advantageous position to make a short opposition to the advance of a superior force of the enemy, and then retire across Duck River, over which a pontoon bridge was supposed to have been completed. Upon attempting to launch it, it was discovered to be impossible, as the river had overflowed its banks, and was sweeping on with the greatest rapidity, bearing on its bosom huge logs and drift wood, hurled down with such velocity as to render the laying down of the pontoon an utter impossibility. To render matters still worse, the rope, by means of which the ferry-boat was crossed, became submerged, and another one was with difficulty stretched across, by means of which they were enabled to cross a boat capable of carrying at each trip, occupying forty minutes, one wagon or eight or ten horses. The letter says:

Placed in this unfortunate position, we were completely covered by Federals in heavy force in the front and upon both flanks, without having any means of retreat. Our position was at the head of the peninsula formed by the junction of Carter's Creek and Duck River, while the enemy's position was upon another peninsula directly opposite, formed by the junction of Rutherford and Carter's Creeks, all of which streams were unusually high and well nigh impassable. The position was a very strong and commanding one, and KING's battery was put upon the highest hill commanding the approaches from the pike.

On the 10th, three brigades were plainly visible, and large wagon trains were moving in all direction. It was feared that he was about driving wagons into Rutherford's Creek, upon which to place plank and cross his infantry, as the creek was too deep and rapid to be at all fordable. It soon became known to our troops that the pontoon had proved a failure, and being aware of the enemy's large force, and deeming escape improbable, their lack of confidence was plainly exhibited, and hundreds of stragglers attempted to cross by means of the ferry-boats. The night of the 10th was indeed a gloomy one. At 10 o'clock at night a council of war was held, of which FORREST, JACKSON, CROSBY and VAN DORN were members, and the plan of escape adopted. In the morning our troops were ordered to make an unusual noise and to keep up a cheering, while buglers were ordered to sound "reveille" and "forward" from many more points than where we had troops.

At eight o'clock the enemy's battery opened fire upon KING's battery, and gave that officer the much desired opportunity to return fire and convince them of his whereabouts just before his battery was withdrawn. Several shells were returned rapidly to the enemy, and our battery was then taken to the ferry and crossed. Everything was now under way, the artillery and wagon trains having been crossed upon the ferry, the position completely evacuated, save by the outposts and pickets, who were directed to withdraw so soon as we got fairly under way, or the enemy should advance.

IMPRESSMENT OF FOOD BY WOMEN.

The Atlanta (Ga.) papers state that a few days ago some fifteen or twenty women, residents of that city, all decently dressed, collected together on one of the principal streets, and made an impressment of about two hundred pounds of bacon belonging to private parties. They did it in a quiet, yet bold and determined manner, one of them quietly taking out a Colt's revolver and standing guard while the others removed the bacon. They first offered to buy it at prices such as the Government is paying, but finding the holder unwilling to sell at such rates, announced their determination to seize it, which determination they resolutely carried out. They were soldiers' wives who had large families to support.

FROM FORT PEMBERTON.

The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 27th ult., says the intelligence that the enemy has appeared again in front of Fort Pemberton is confirmed. On Monday afternoon firing took place, but the result is unknown.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

The correspondent of the Jackson *Appeal*, writing on the 9th ult., says:

A degree of inexplicable and almost oppressive silence has pervaded the camps and neighborhood of the enemy for a week past. Whether this apparent inactivity is the premonitary symptom of active hostilities soon to commence, or whether it is because of his inability to effect any more energetic movements, is known only to Gen. GRANT. That all the army under his command is in perfect ignorance as to his purposes is very evident from the fact that all deserters who arrive here know nothing whatever about his movements, and the correspondents to the Northern Press are equally in the dark about his future, and his plans are probably better comprehended by our Generals than by any of his own.

From late indications, the conviction is strengthened that an effort is being made to get a part of Gen. GRANT's army below, in order to act in conjunction with Gen. BANKS' army against Port Hudson. This would involve the reduction of the latter point first, after which both armies and fleets could return up the river and operate against this place with their combined forces, which, in their opinion, would insure success and prevent any possibility of failure.

Yesterday a number of heavy shots were fired by the enemy in the distance, and a good deal of curiosity was expressed as to the cause, but nothing could be learned about it. It was, however, supposed to have been caused by some of our troops firing into his transports, as the cannonading was heard shortly after the arrival of two steamers from above. The reply of Gen. STEVENSON to Commodore PORTER's threat to hang every prisoner who might be implicated in firing into transports, has not been made public; but little attention is paid to this declaration of PORTER, and whenever an opportunity is afforded his transports will suffer the same as they did before; and if he wishes to hang any guerrillas, he will have to catch 'em first. His order will, however, bring forth retaliatory measures, as we have a balance of prisoners in our hands.

Every day adds to the strength of our fortifications, and if the enemy keeps off at a good distance, in a threatening attitude, so as to keep up the necessary watchfulness of our military authorities, we will soon have our arrangements all complete, so that we may call this place really impregnable. But a large amount of work will yet have to be done, and a great deal of energy is required to press forward the operations in every quarter.

THAT ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

The Port Hudson *News* throws some further light upon the courtship and marriage of Mrs. HARRIS, of Skipwith's Landing, and the Captain of the *Queen of the West*:

"This lady was for a long time a resident of the parish of Pointe Coupée—her father, H. K. Moss, being a large sugar planter on the Bayou Fordoche. Her marriage with the Federal officer was somewhat romantic. It seems that while the Federals were stationed around her house at Skipwith's Landing, a difficulty occurred among them, and hearing the disturbance, Mrs. H. went out to see what was the matter. In the *melée*, one of the muskets went off and the ball passed through the lady's arm, wounding her severely. As no physician was to be found in the neighborhood, Mrs. HARRIS was taken on board one of the gunboats for treatment. There she met Capt. SULLIVAN, whom she afterwards married. Her matrimonial bliss, however, was not of long duration. Heaven refused to smile upon such a union of discordant elements. In the fight of the *Queen*, the captain and husband of Mrs. HARRIS was among the first killed, and now she is a widow once more, perhaps to become the wife of another Federal."

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

THE SURRENDER OF MOUNT STERLING.

ORDER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, }
CINCINNATI, March 27, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 30.—Capt. W. S. RATCLIFFE, Company E, Tenth Kentucky cavalry, for his disgraceful surrender of Mount Sterling, is, subject to the approval of the President, dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States

The manner in which his command was paroled being entirely irregular and in direct violation of General Orders No. 49, from the War Department, no duplicates being exchanged, and other requisites being wanting, the parole is declared void, and the officers and men thus paroled will report at these headquarters for duty. The Railroad Company will furnish transportation. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.
Official: W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

A REBEL PROCLAMATION.

Copies of the following appeal to Kentuckians, says the Louisville *Journal*, are nailed to almost every tree in Wayne County:

AN APPEAL TO KENTUCKIANS.

The time has arrived when all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 must become soldiers. You must now either enter the Northern army, to fight with negroes for corrupt vandals, or the Southern army, to fight for our liberty, our honor, our homes, and all that ennobles man. True Kentuckians will be faithful to the South.

You live in a State noted for the chivalry of her sons—the birthplace of JEFFERSON DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, MORGAN and a host of others, the noblest of the noble, and in a county justly proud of its brave men, fair women and fertile soil. We now call upon you to rally to our cause, proven just and made sacred by victories upon a hundred bloody fields.

Rally to a company we are now mustering for Col. CHENAULT's regiment.

Those who still cling to LINCOLN's despotic Administration, and wish to be conscripted to fight with negroes, must leave this county. This atmosphere mus not be polluted by their presence.

Rally, then, Kentuckians, while you have a chance to form a company of your own, and go with MORGAN. Help us to forever hurl back the ruthless invader from the fair fields and beautiful valleys of Wayne. Many new recruits have already enrolled themselves, but we need more.

Twenty-four dollars per month, and twenty-five dollars commutation for clothing, given each recruit, together with arms, accoutrements, &c. Our office is in Monticello. Lieut. G. W. RANSOM.

MONTICELLO, Ky., March 10, 1863.

Underneath the above printed document was written: "Whoever tears this down, and is found out, the penalty is death!"

SUFFERINGS OF PRISONERS.

Experiences of a Detachment sent on Special Service by the late Gen. Mitchell.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the accompanying depositions of:

Corporal WILLIAM PITTENGER, Company G, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers;

Private JACOB PARROT, Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers;

Private ROBERT BUFFUM, Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers;

Corporal WILLIAM REDDICK, Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers; and

Private WILLIAM BENSINGER, Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers;

Taken at this office on the 25th instant, in compliance with your written instructions, from which the following facts will appear:

These non-commissioned officers and privates belonged to an expedition set on foot in April, 1862, at the suggestion of Mr. J. J. ANDREWS, a citizen of Kentucky, who led it, and under the authority and direction of Gen. O. M. MITCHELL, the object of which was to destroy the communications on the Georgia State Railroad, between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

The mode of operation proposed was to reach a point on the road where they could seize a locomotive and train of cars, and then dash back in the direction of Chattanooga, cutting the telegraph wires and burning the bridges behind them as they advanced, until they reached their own lines. The expedition consisted of twenty-four men, who, with the exception of its leader, Mr. ANDREWS, and another citizen of Kentucky, who acted on the occasion as the substitute of a soldier, had been selected from the different companies for their known courage and discretion.

They were informed that the movement was to be a secret one, and they doubtless comprehended something of its perils, but Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. REDDICK alone seem to have known anything of its precise direction or object. They, however, voluntarily engaged in it, and made their way, in parties of two and three, in citizen's dress, and carrying only their side arms, to Chattanooga, the point of rendezvous agreed upon, where twenty-two out of the twenty-four arrived safely. Here they took passage, without attracting observation, for Marietta, which they reached at 12 o'clock on the night of the 11th of April.

The following morning they took the cars back again toward Chattanooga, and at a place called Big Shanty, while the engineer and passengers were breakfasting, they detached the locomotive and three box-cars from the train and started at full speed for Chattanooga. They were now upon the field of the perilous operations proposed by the expedition, but suddenly encountered unforeseen obstacles. According to the schedule of the road, of which Mr. ANDREWS had possessed himself, they should have met but a single train on that day, whereas they met three, two of them being engaged on extraordinary service.

About an hour was lost in waiting to allow these trains to pass, which enabled their pursuers to press closely upon them. They removed rails, threw out obstructions on the road, and cut the wires from time to time, and attained, when in motion, a speed of sixty miles an hour; but the time lost could not be regained. After having run about one hundred miles, they found their supply of wood, water and oil exhausted, while the rebel locomotive which had been chasing them was in sight. Under these circumstances they had no alternative but to abandon their cars and fly to the woods, which they did, under the orders of Mr. ANDREWS, each one endeavoring to save himself as best he might.

The expedition thus failed from causes which reflected neither upon the genius by which it was planned, nor upon the intrepidity and discretion of those engaged in conducting it. But for the accident of meeting the extra trains, which could not have been anticipated, the movement would have been a complete success, and the whole aspect of the war in the South and Southwest would have been at once changed. The expedition on itself, in the daring of its conception, had the wildness of a romance; while in the gigantic and overwhelming results, which it sought and was likely to accomplish, it was absolutely sublime.

The estimate of its character entertained in the South will be found fully expressed in an editorial from the *Southern Confederacy*, a prominent rebel journal, under date of the 15th of April, and which is appended to and adopted as a part of Mr. PETTINGER's deposition. The editor says: "The mind and heart shrink back appalled at the bare contemplation of the awful consequences which would have followed the success of this one act. We doubt if the victory of Manassas or Corinth were worth as much to us as the frustration of this grand *coup d'etat*. It is not by any means certain that the annihilation of BEAUREGARD's whole army at Corinth would be so fatal a blow to us as would have been the burning of the bridges at that time by these men."

So soon as those composing the expedition had left the cars, and dispersed themselves in the woods, the population of the country around turned out in their pursuit, employing for this purpose the dogs which are trained to hunt down the fugitive slaves of the South. The whole twenty-two were captured. Among them was private JACOB PARROT, of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers. When arrested, he was, without any form of trial, taken possession of by a military officer and four soldiers, who stripped him, bent him over a stone, and while two pistols were held over his head, a lieutenant in rebel uniform inflicted, with a raw hide, upwards of a hundred lashes on his bare back. This was done in the presence of an infuriated crowd, who clamored for his blood, and actually brought a rope with which to hang him. The object of this prolonged scourging was to force this young man to confess to them the object of the expedition, and the names of his comrades, especially that of the engineer who had run the train. Their purpose was, no doubt, not only to take the life of the latter, if identified, but to do so with every circumstance of humiliation and torture which they could devise.

Three times, in the progress of this horrible flogging, it was suspended, and Mr. PARROT was asked if he would not confess; but steadily and firmly, to the last, he refused all disclosures, and it was not till his tormentors were weary of their brutal work that the task of subduing their victim was abandoned as hopeless. This youth is an orphan, without father or mother, and without any of the advantages of education. Soon after the rebellion broke out, though but eighteen years of age, he left his trade, and threw himself into the ranks of our armies, as a volunteer; and now, though still suffering from the outrages committed on his person in the South, he is on his way to rejoin his regiment, seeming to love his country only the more for all that he has endured in its defense.

His subdued and modest manner, while narrating the part he had borne in this expedition, showed him to be wholly unconscious of having done anything more than perform his simple duty as a soldier. Such Spartan fortitude, and such fidelity to the trusts of friendship and to the inspirations of patriotism, deserve an enduring record in the archives of the Government, and will find and, I am sure, in the hearts of a loyal people.

The twenty-two captives, when secured, were thrust into the negro jail of Chattanooga. They occupied a single room, half under ground, and but thirteen feet square, so that there was not space enough for them all to lie down together, and a part of them were, in consequence, obliged to sleep sitting and leaning against the walls. The only entrance was through a trap-door in the ceiling, that was raised twice a day to let down their scanty meals, which were lowered in a bucket.

They had no other light or ventilation than that which came through two small, triple-grated windows. They were covered with swarming vermin, and the heat was so oppressive that they were often obliged to strip themselves entirely of their clothes to bear it. Add to this, they were all handcuffed, and, with trace chains secured by padlocks around their necks, were fastened to each other in companies of twos and threes. Their food, which was doled out to them twice a day, consisted of a little flour, wet with water and baked in the form of bread, and spoiled pickled beef.

They had no opportunity of procuring any supplies from the outside, nor had they any means of doing so; their pockets having been rifled of their last cent by the Confederate authorities, prominent among whom was an officer wearing the rebel uniform of a Major. No part of the money thus basely taken was ever returned.

During this imprisonment at Chattanooga their leader, Mr. ANDREWS, was tried and condemned as a spy, and was subsequently executed at Atlanta, the 7th of June. They were strong and in perfect health when they entered this negro jail, but at the end of something more than three weeks, when they were required to leave it, they were so exhausted from the treatment to which they had been subjected, as scarcely to be able to walk, and several staggered from weakness as they passed through the streets to the cars.

Finally, twelve of the number, including the five who have deposed, and Mr. MASON, of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who was prevented by illness from giving his evidence, were transferred to the prison of Knoxville, Tenn. On arriving there, seven of them were arraigned before a court-martial, charged with being spies. Their trial, of course, was summary. They were permitted to be present, but not to hear either the argument of their own counsel or that of the judge advocate.

Their council, however, afterwards visited the prison and read to them the written defence which he made before the Court in their behalf. The substance of that paper is thus stated by one of the witnesses, Corporal PITTENGER: "He (the counsel) contended that our being dressed in citizens' clothes was nothing more than what the Confederate Government itself had authorized, and was only what all the guerrillas in the service of the Confederacy did on all occasions when it would be an advantage to them to do so; and he recited the instance of Gen. MORGAN having dressed his men in the uniform of our soldiers, and passed them off as being from the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, and by that means succeeded in reaching a railroad and destroying it.

This instance was mentioned to show that our being in citizens' clothes did not take from us the protection awarded to prisoners of war. The plea went on further to state that we had told the subject of our expedition; that it was a purely military one for the destruction of communication, and, as such, lawful according to the rules of war."

This just an unanswerable presentation of the case appears to have produced its appropriate impression. Several members of the Court-martial afterwards called upon the prisoners and assured them that, from the evidence against them, they could not be condemned as spies; that they had come for a certain known object, and not having lingered about and visited any of their camps, obtaining or seeking information, they could not be convicted. Soon thereafter all the prisoners were removed to Atlanta, Ga., and they left Knoxville under a belief that their comrades, who had been tried, either had been or would be acquitted.

In the meantime, however, the views entertained and expressed to them by the members of the Court were overcome, it may be safely assumed, under the promptings of the remorseless despotism at Richmond. On the 18th of June, after their arrival at Atlanta, where they rejoined the comrades from whom they had been separated at Chattanooga; their prison door was opened, and the death sentence of the seven who had been tried at Knoxville was read to them. No time for preparation was allowed them.

They were told to bid their friends farewell, "and to be quick about it." They were at once tied and carried out to execution. Among the seven was private SAMUEL ROBINSON, Company G, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers, who was too ill to walk. He was, however, pinioned like the rest, and, in this condition, was dragged from the floor on which he was lying to the scaffold. In an hour or more the cavalry escort, which had accompanied them, was seen returning with the cart, but the cart was empty—the tragedy had been consummated!

On that evening and the following morning the prisoners learned from the Provost Marshal and guard that their comrades had died, as all true soldiers of the Republic should die, in the presence of its enemies. Among the revolting incidents which they mentioned in connection with this cowardly butchery, was the fall of two of the victims from the breaking of the ropes, after they had been for some time suspended. On their being restored to consciousness, they begged for an hour in which to pray and to prepare for death, but this was refused them. The ropes were readjusted, and the execution at once proceeded.

Among those who thus perished was private ALFRED WILSON, Company C, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers. He was a mechanic from Cincinnati, who, in the exercise of his trade, had traveled much through the States, North and South, and who had a greatness of soul which sympathized intensely with our struggle for national life, and was in that dark hour filled with joyous convictions of our final triumph. Though surrounded by a scowling crowd, impatient for his sacrifice, he did not hesitate, while standing under the gallows, to make them a brief address.

He told them, though they were all wrong, he had no hostile feelings toward the Southern people, believing that not they, but their leaders, were responsible for the rebellion; that he was no spy, as charged, but a soldier, regularly detailed for military duty; that he did not regret to die for his country, but only regretted the manner of his death; and he added, for their admonition, that they would yet see the time when the old Union would be restored, and when its flag would wave over them again. And with these words the brave man died. He, like his comrades, calmly met the ignominious doom of a felon; but, happily, ignominious for him and for them only so far as martyrdom of the patriot and the hero can be degraded by the hands of ruffians and traitors.

The remaining prisoners, now reduced to fourteen, were kept closely confined under special guard, in the jail at Atlanta, until October, when, overhearing a conversation between the jailor and another officer, they became satisfied that it was the purpose of the authorities to hang them, as they had done their companions. This led them to form a plan for their escape, which they carried into execution on the evening of the next day, by seizing the jailor when he opened the door to carry away the bucket in which their supper had been brought.

This was followed by the seizure also of the seven guards on duty, and before the alarm was given eight of the fugitives were beyond the reach of pursuit. It has been since ascertained that six of these, after long and painful wanderings, succeeded in reaching our lines. Of the fate of the other two, nothing is known.

The remaining six of the fourteen, consisting of the five witnesses who have deposed, and Mr. MASON, were recaptured and confined in the barracks until December, when they were removed to Richmond. There they were shut up in a room in Castle Thunder, where they shivered through the Winter, without fire, thinly clad, and with but two small blankets, which they had saved with their clothes, to cover the whole party.

So they remained until a few days since, when they were exchanged; and thus, at the end of eleven months, terminated their pitiless persecutions in the prisons of the South; persecutions begun and continued amid indignities and sufferings on their part, and atrocities on the part of their traitorous foes, which illustrate far more faithfully than any human language could express it, the demoniac spirit of a revolt every throb of whose life is a crime against the very race to which we belong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.
Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The testimony elicited is too voluminous to publish.

—The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* comes to the rescue of Gen. STOUGHTON, who was so ignobly captured at Fairfax Court-house. It says: "Now we know from personal observation that Gen. STOUGHTON is a brave and chivalric officer. In drilling and disciplining his command he had few equals. He could manage a battalion or brigade in field evolutions with as much ease and promptitude as a good company commander would his company. Throughout the whole peninsular campaign he was always to be found where danger was thickest, and he gained high encomiums for his impetuous daring, while the regiment he commanded acquired an enviable reputation. At the affair of Lee's Mills, when four of his companies were ordered to charge on the enemy's works, he did not *send* them, as some of the other regimental commanders did, but led them himself in person. And in leaving the field he was among the last, bearing off in his arms, and without assistance, a poor fellow of our own company who was disabled by a piece of shell."

[Advertisement.]

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HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. J. Hunt and daughtes, Mrs. R. Bylngton and 3 children, J. Simmons, H. A. Mayhew and lady, C. Randolph, wife and child, Mrs. S. A. Clark, Mrs. L. Schroeder, Mrs. M. Painter, E. Nicholson, Mrs. E. Paul, C. A. Moore and wife, C. White, D. W. Wallace, Miss L. E. Burke, James Smith, Mrs. J. D. Hodgin, Mrs. George Stone, B. Galtee, H. Gordkind, M. Feichermer, S. Nathan, Mrs. D. Haight, Mrs J. L. Snow, Mrs. Walther, Mrs. C. P. Zelie and two children, Miss Haskell, J. E. Smith and lady, Mrs. C. M. Donohue and child, B. Burt, wife and 3 children, B. Davies, Mrs. S. Berry, J. Call, wife and child, A. W. Williams, A. G. Soule, B. E. Bascom and brother, H. S. Engle, Mrs. H. D. Oliphant and son, C. B. Burt, Mrs. M. Blundell and child, A. C. Wakeman, S. G. Kreegan, J. L. Boardman, Mrs. Crawford and child, Mrs. T. Walton, W. H. Rubottom, J. E. Ruggles and lady, J. S. Smith, D. Ford, J. E. Mitchell, A. M. Goddare, J. Hall, E. Anzerais, Mrs M. A. G. Smith, W. Rippon, F. H. Green and brother, Mrs. L. L. Quinn, Mrs. Rosenthal, 2 children and servant, A. Swift and sister, Mrs. J. Waterson, Mrs. E. Watkins and child, E. J. Blanding and lady, Mrs. Meyer and child, Miss E. Hudson, J. Westmoreland, wife and 3 children, J. W. and W. Bachelor, H. H. Young, Mrs. M. Cutler, Mrs. H. Isaac and child, Wm. C. Forbes, Mrs. H. Leslie and child, J. James, H. Wade.

From Peru—Hon. M. Crosby, Jr., and lady, J. E. Morey, Mrs. G. S. Backus and servant, James N. Cooper, Russell Loring.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 37 | Sun sets.... 6 28 | Moon rises.. 8 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 8 54 | Gov. Island.. 9 06 | Hell Gate.. 9 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, April 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Troutman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalrym; F. Cadwallader, Pierson, do., do.; Salvor, Brooks, Washington, James Haws.

Ship Ocean Ranger, Beny, Port Maria, Hayti, via St. Thomas.

Barks Lele, (Br.,) Llewellyn, Havana, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Pallas, Biddle, Belize, Hon., Jonah Jex; James Welsh, Bartes, Betze, Hon., F. Alexander & Co.

Brigs Rescue, (Br.,) Nickerson, St. Johns, N. F., Boyd & Hincken; Koangen, Elizabeth, Rieck, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sarah M. Newall, Ellis, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Iza, Thompson, St. Jago de Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners R. W. Tull, Haley, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. J. Waring, Smith, Washington, Jonas Smith; Wm. Magyk, Conklin, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; E. Jones, Weaver, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, York River; Wide World, Adams, Washington, Jonas Smith; Thomas Wynaos, Davis, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; R. & E. Steelman, Camp, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloops Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Victorine, Post, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall March 26, at 4:30 P. M., with mails, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Winthrop, (of Boston,) Moulton, New-Bedford 2 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Nevens, Lecraw, Boston, 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Lewis, New-Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Grant, Boston 3 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Morris, Sterling, Norfolk 2 ds., with mdse. to H. E. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Eastport for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. Sewall, Knox, Portsmouth, N. H., with copper ore to master.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Browne.

Schr. Angeline, Hall, Rockland, 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Browne.

Schr. Fairfield, Ferrell, Calais 10 ds., with laths to T. B. Eaton.

Schr. Harriet, Please, Bath, 4 ds., with barley to P. H. Sandford.

Schr. Corno, Holbrook, Rockland, 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Volant, Coombs, Bangor 10 ds., with lime to C. & E. J. Peters

Schr. Packet, Downes, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Snow, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Aclam, Getchell, Fairhaven.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelly, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Volta, Cole, Wareham, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Taylor, New-London.

Schr. Copy, Taylor, Taunton for Philadelphia.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Savage, Providence.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Brave, Crosley, Barnstable.

Schr. Highlander, Bryan, Boston.

Barge Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., fresh.

Below.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Cutler, Liverpool Feb. 17 with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Connecticut, (Br.,) Shuban, Liverpool Dec. 31.

Ship Victoria Reed, Thompson, Cardiff Feb. 14.

Bark Monday, (Port.,) from Lisbon.

Bark Tuesday, (Port.,) from Lisbon.

Also, 3 barks and 3 brigs, unknown, are all at anchor in the Lower Bay.

Sailed.

Steamships Elna, (Br.,) for Liverpool, and anchored inside Sandy Hook; Arago, for Port Royal, S. C.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Henry Gibbs, sunk off 10th-st., E. R., still lies in the same position.

The schr. Almon Bacon, with hay, bound to Alexandria, while coming through Hell Gate, yesterday, went ashore on Hallett Point.

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Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

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